PALMER
is the only high grade tyre.
WELLINGTONS
recommend same.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

Nothing just as good as
PALMERS
the all-British tyres.
WELLINGTONS
sell them.

VOL. III. NO. 300 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1915. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden	Fares.
SUNDAY.				
Dec. 12				
19th "	Malwa ..	11000	---	---
Late "	Kashgar ..	9000	---	---
and Jan. 16	Mooltan ..	10000	---	---
9th "	Caledonia ..	8000	---	---
16th "	Maloja ..	12500	---	---
23rd "	Persia ..	8000	---	---
30th "	Salsette ..	6000	Arabia ..	8000
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..	11500	---	---

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo	Tons.
Dec. 15				
16th "	Nellore ..	7000	Karmala ..	9000
30th "	Sardinia ..	7000	Khyber ..	9000
13th Jan 16	Namur ..	7000	Medina ..	12500
27th "	Yankin ..	7000	Mongolia ..	10000
10th Feb	Novara ..	7000	Malwa ..	11000
24th "	Malta ..	7000	Mooltan ..	10000

For accommodation and further information apply to "THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About.	Steamers.	Destination.
17th Dec	Dumra	Persian Gulf Ports (Fast Mail.)
*18th	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.
21st "	Linga ..	Karachi Coasting.
28th "	Shirala	Mombasa and Zanzibar

* or on arrival of the English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Yowori Maru ..	M. Taniguchi	3778	10th Dec.	21st Dec.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki	3801	20th Dec	30th Dec.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	28th Dec.	8th Jan. 16
Tenshin Maru	S Yamazaki	4173	2nd Jan	13th Jan
Iyo Maru	K Okamoto	6320	10th Jan	22nd Jan
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	13th Jan	25th Jan.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN.

via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Tons	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
ShinkokuMaru	5336	K. Kuchiki	19th Dec.	21st Dec.
Europe Maru	3078	S. Hirano	21st Dec.	2nd Jan 16
Luzon Maru..	4075	T. Miyata	18th Jan.	29th Jan.

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about,	Leave Karachi about.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250	---	30th Dec

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	--	942	--	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.

Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description, of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address—"SURETY," Bombay.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and airaid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C 1

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	9th Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	12th Feb. "
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	680
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years. Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

CHRISTMAS 1915.

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen. 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Australia	Calcutta	San Francisco
Changehun	London	Shanghai
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Sydney
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	(Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Les Anglos (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE,

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
80/2, Harrison Road, Calcutta

BANKING

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,938
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted

For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Public speakers and singers like Zymole Trokeys because when the voice begins to get "foggy," one dissolved in the mouth will restore the natural conditions. B18

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

THE Depositing Public of the City of Bombay, its suburbs and other Presidency Towns are hereby informed that the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, Ltd., Lahore, and its BRANCHES have commenced to receive short term Deposits varying from 3 to 6 months at rates to be ascertained from the Manager, on application or personal interview, in the Bank's Office, No. 9, GREEN STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

Kasagra is delicious in taste, does not gripe, tones up and restores the bowel to its healthy condition. An ideal tonic and curative laxative. D-20

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advetisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p. m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Runs under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation commands excellent view. Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. Proprietors, J. L. DE SOUZA and D. SANTOS.

MAHABALESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL "Mrs. Myne and three children have stayed for seven weeks. We have been very comfortable; the rooms are large and airy. The food good and the servants civil."

Also well situated bungalows to be let. Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 2464B

WANTED

WANTED ELECTRICIAN for the Belgaum Club, to have charge of engine and lighting. Pay Rs. 60 per mensem and overtime. Conditions on application. Apply HON. SECRETARY. 916

WANTED—PUPILS for Piano tuition by experienced lady vicinity Byculla or neighbourhood. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 668, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2637

WANTED—An Engineer holding a first class certificate, for an up-country Spinning and Weaving Mills, only competent men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 661, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2606

WANTED SUBSCRIBERS to a Shorthand Monthly of 16 pages reading matter. Appealing to every Shorthand-writer from a beginner to a reporter. Annual subscription Rs. 2-8 only.

Apply for sample copy enclosing one anna stamp to—

EDITOR, SHORTHANDER,
Lahore. 918

WANTED a few good SENIOR PROOF READERS for the Government of Bihar and Orissa Press. Only thoroughly capable and experienced men need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials should be addressed to—

The Superintendent,
Government Press,
P. O. Gulzarbagh (Patna). 917

WANTED—A GRADUATE in Arts or Science, an UNDERGRADUATE. A Maulvi able to teach Persian upto Matriculation (Allahabad University) and a Hindi knowing Hindu Mistress well up in fine arts. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials stating ones strong subjects and minimum salary expected.

DIWAN,
Narsingarh,
Central India. 2590

FOR SALE.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT Book for 12 months with Servant's Diary, Wages Table, Recipes, Instructions and Will Form, at Re. 1-8-0. From the A and N. Stores, Bombay and Calcutta, Thacker & Co. Ltd., Tract and Book Society, L. M. Furtado, Bombay and the Scottish Mission Press, Poona. 916

TO BE LET.

DEOLALI, TO LET.—Mr. Jusawala's large furnished bungalow, Jehangir Mansion. Apply KAPADIA HOUSE, Cumbala Hill Bombay. 2609

TO BE LET.—Colaba Reclamation, Ground floor flat, Orient Building, 3 bed rooms on west open to sea view S. R. SUBEDAR, 16, Apollo Street. Rent Rs. 125. 2647

TO LET.—Lonavla "BAROMETER VIEW," 'A,' 'B' and 'C' Bungalows fully furnished. Apply PHIROZE COOVERJI MISTRY, Karani Building, opposite, Cama Baug. 2476

TO LET—Well ventilated and breezy FLAT, Sussex Road, near Victoria Gardens. Large rooms with verandah. For rent and other particulars apply to Mr. S. S. PERRY, Arsenal Road, Poona, or to the Mali on premises.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HORMASJI CAWASJI SUNTOKE, the mortgagee of the property hereunder described belonging to DOSABHAI RUSTOMJI DARUWALLA, has in the exercise of his right as a mortgagee contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate lying and being without the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts (forming part of a larger piece of land originally the property of the lessors which whole piece of land was formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161, 161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 480 and 501 New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13953, 13994, 14015 and 14993 Old Survey Nos. 179, 179 and 180 New Survey Nos. 1/7371, 1/7384 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward D No. 2061(1), 2061(2), 2062(1), 2062(2) and 2063A and Street Nos. 1, 1A, 2 & 4-12 Charni Road and Ward D Nos. 2415(1), 2415(2) and 2415(3) Street Nos. 352 to 396, 396A and 396B Grant Road and Ward D Nos. 2063 (B) and 2063(C) Street Nos. 12A and 12AA Charni Road Ward D Nos. 1894 and 1895(1) Street Nos. 2 and 165-167 Khetwadi Main Road and is bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the original Plot No. 12 now belonging to Shaikh Adam, on or towards the South by the Public Road, on or towards the East by Plot No. 15 property of Vasudeo Venayak, and on or towards the West by Plot No. 19 property of Cursetji Framji Bhothena.

Dated this 16th day of December, 1915.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2632

THE KHATTAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 17th December, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June 1915.
II. To declare a dividend.
III. To elect Directors in room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The SHARE TRANSFER Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th December, 1915, to 31st December, 1915, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

B. L. KHOKHANI,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st December, 1915. 2492

SALE OF VALUABLE YARN, COTTON AND COTTON AND SILK GOODS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADERS IN YARN AND IN SWADESHI COTTON & SILK CLOTH.

PURSUANT to the order made in Suit No. 553 of 1915 (Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal v/s. The Poona Cotton and Silk Mills, now in liquidation) by the High Court of Bombay on the 18th day of October, 1915, Mr. R. D. Sethna as Receiver will cause to be sold by public auction in the compound of the Poona Cotton and Silk Mills (now in liquidation) at Poona through Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim and Co., the abovementioned goods on and from Sunday, the 19th December, next upto Friday, the 24th December, commencing at 1 o'clock (S.T.) on each day.

The said goods are the product of the said Mills and also of the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company.

For conditions of sale and catalogue of goods apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the said Receiver at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to Messrs. Ladha Ebrahim & Co., the Auctioneers at Poona. 2513

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GUNNESH SEETARAM SHASTREE GOLVALKER alias GUNNESH SEETARAM SHASTRI alias GUNNESH S. SHASTREE alias GUNESH SITARAM GOLVALKUR of Indore Hindu Inhabitant Dakshni a State pensioner residing at Indore widower. ..... Deceased.

SADASHIV NARAYEN GOLVALKAR, of Indore Hindu Inhabitant, a State Inamdar, residing at Nihalpura Indore City temporarily residing at Girgaum without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One-thousand Nine-hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,

8th day of December, 1915.

Messrs. HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys. 2633

Tired and worn out? Restore your lost energy—Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases your vitality—makes the daily tasks a pleasure—feel fresh when through. A 18

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO ALL BIOSCOPE SHOWMEN.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public, that I have secured Exclusive rights to exhibit the following films for India, Burmah and Ceylon, viz. Cine's "Julius Caesar" in 6 Parts, and "Othello" in 4 Parts; "Tilly's Punctured Romance" in 6 Parts, Featuring Charles Chaplin; "The Mid-night World" by Eclair; "Who's Your Lady Friend" Comedy by Eclair; "The Middleman" by London Film Coy; "Jane Shore" by Barker; "Nero" and "Agripina" by Gloria; "The Destruction of Carthage;" "Protea" No. 3 or "Her Race With Death"; and all are hereby warned from exhibiting these films, either New or Secondhand. If, in spite of this Notice, any person or persons exhibit them, they will be held responsible for any loss I may sustain and also liable for all cost and consequences.

J. F. MADAN,

Proprietor, Elphinstone Bioscope:
5, Dharamtolla St., Calcutta. 2618

AUCTION SALE

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

52, Medows Street.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF EMBROIDERED WEARING APPAREL.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1915, AT 2 P.M., (S. T.).

Under instructions from the pledgees Messrs. Ratnaji Lalji & Co., and on account and at the risk of the pledgors Bai Rabiabai widow of Siddick Oosman and Abdul Karim Haji Siddick, Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of December 1915, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), put up the undermentioned sixty-six embroidered articles of wearing apparel for sale by public auction at their rooms No. 52, Medows Street, within the Fort of Bombay:—

PARTICULARS OF ARTICLES.

23 silk "Abba" (Embroidered.)
20 silk "Ijjars" (Embroidered).
15 silk 'Odhanis, Patori and Moolaya" (embroidered).
4 silk 'Odhanis" embroidered.
1 velvet "Sadaria" embroidered.
1 silk "Patori" embroidered border.
1 silk "Banarasi" embroidered.
1 silk "Gallo" embroidered.
The articles are on view.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and articles taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala, attorneys for the pledgees or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING SITES AT PALLI HILL, BANDRA.

Under instruction from the owners Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will on Sunday the 19th December, 1915, sell the following valuable landed properties by public auction on the premises.

LOT NO. 1 GYMKHANA GARDEN PROPERTY SALE AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS—All that piece or parcel or fazandari land or ground, situate, lying and being in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana at Palli Hill adjoining European Gymkhana and known as Gymkhana Garden property, admeasuring 15,111 square yards or thereabouts and bearing survey No. 259 Pot No. 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, Survey No. 255 Pot No. 12, 13, 15, and 16 and bounded as follows that is to say on or forwards the North by the property of Rogers Mathew D'Silver on or towards the South by the European Gymkhana, on or towards the East partly by the property of Land Building Co., and partly by the land of the Bombay Land Company and European residences and on or towards the west by public fields.

The property is situated next to European Gymkhana and has about 500 Mango trees yielding about Rs. 600 a year, while the Land Revenue Tax is only Rs. 18 per annum.

LOT NO. 2 MALA GARDEN PROPERTY SALE AT 5 P.M. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS—All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, situate, lying and being in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, at Palli Mala Road, known as Mala Garden property together with one house, verandah, stable, one shop and two pucca built wells, and admeasuring 7.320 yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 328 Pot No. 1 and 2, Survey No. 266, Pot No. 1, 2, 6 and 7, Survey No. 265 Pot No. 8 and 9, Survey No. 269, Pot No. 13 and 14 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by a public passage, leading to chapel on or towards the South by the property of Manoel Gonsalves, on or towards the East by the property of Frances D'Souza and on or towards the West by Palli Mala Road.

The property is just opposite to Jalbhai Seth's property facing the sea and has got mango trees yielding about Rs. 400 a year.

For further particulars and inspection of plans, &c., apply to the owners' Attorneys Messrs. Bhemji and Co., at their office 52, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th December, 1915.

For hoarseness which follows straining of the voice, nothing is so soothing or effective as Zymole Trokeys. A trial will please you. B22

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Trustees of Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy Charity Funds, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 17th instant sell by public auction at 11 a.m., (B. T.), at Alhai Baug on the premises.

The Building materials of the Alhai Bagh Building abutting on the Tram lines, Abdool Rehman Street.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver in suit No. 1058 of 1913 (Nagardas vs. Oomrigar).

One well polished brass bedstead incomplete.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred Victoria in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 very fast grey Arab horse, 5 years, goes well in harness.

1. Waler mare.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JAIL ROAD.

Under instructions from Morarji Motichand and Davidas, attorneys for Saiyed Hoosein Bin Saiyed Mahomed Tabatabai, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 17th instant, sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land of the freehold tenure situate at Jail Road or Imamwada Road, in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 254 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the Registration sub-district of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3651 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under B. Ward No. 3458 (1) and Street No. 2—6 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Mirza Alikhan on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Kermali on or towards the East by the said Jail Road and on or towards the West by the vacant ground belonging to the Imamwadi of Haji Zamil Abdi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Davidas, Attorneys for the vendor at Medows Street or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

NOW ON VIEW.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN MUSEUM COLLECTORS OF ART TREASURES, INDIAN PRINCES AND FOR WEALTHY CITIZENS OF BOMBAY AND OTHER PARTS OF INDIA.

Carpets and the remaining silverware will be sold on WEDNESDAY the 22nd December at 2 p.m. (S. T.).

The most unique collections of art furniture of carved blackwood, teakwood, satinwood, sandal wood and ivory with rare designs representing the studied subjects of old Indian Art, rich wool and silk carpets made from old designs with fast vegetable dyes only, the wool having been dyed under Mr. Goll's personal supervision, very rich china jars of rare and old patterns with gold and silver covers, very rich glassware, japanese curios, rich table and cutlery ware and many such rare pieces of furniture metal busts of solid metal and specimens of Indian art which were finished after years of hard labour, rich gramophone with rare music plates such as are never known in India, rich gold and silk curtains, rare oil colour paintings by the celebrated painter Gangooly also rare water colour paintings of Indian subjects, Clement Bayard Motor Car, &c.

Under instructions of the executor of the late Mr. E. A. Goll, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SUNDAY the 19th and MONDAY the 20th December, 1915 and on the following days at 2 p.m., (S. T.), each day sell by Public Auction, on the premises, of the late Mr. E. A. Goll, 114, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill. All his valuable and unique collection of rare pieces of carved blackwood, teakwood, ivory and sandalwood furniture agate ornaments very rare cabinets of most unique carving with water colour painted panels in their grooves and arranged to be lighted with gas or electricity to give natural light effect, most elaborately carved massive chairs of various designs, most elaborately carved and studded with silver bookstands and easels, solid metal life size statue of Mahadev with oil lamp arrangements with a most elaborately carved wooden massive base, original life size genuine bronze Trimoortee statue arranged on pillars representing the pillars of Elephanta caves. Most exquisite dining table and most elaborately carved in Indian designs, with dining chairs covered with gold and silk embroidery cushions, which were woven, dyed and made up in India at Mr. Goll's special design and instructions and the chairs are of the exact design of those selected from one of the finest hotels in Europe during one of his visits there, very rich and rare table cut glassware such as could rarely be seen in India, which has been arranged in a suitable cupboard having carved doors with mango-trees design, on which hang the mangoes made in solid silver. Most unique carved cabinets made out of old Guzerat carved house cornices, about 400 to 500 years old, and converted into screen doors, cupboard, etc., most extensively carved exact model of Birbul's House and a similar model of Panch Mahals, solid book cases specially made to order and from teak selected from one log only and made on Mr. Goll's premises, large carved ivory ornaments, cut out of one piece only. Sandal wood cabinet made out of rich sandalwood logs and elaborately carved by Mysorian Artists, most of the furniture having panels specially painted in oil or water colours by the celebrated painter "Gangooly" who was given the subjects of paintings by Mr. Goll, and most expensive gold and silver silk curtains, purdahs and dados, and a very large collection of woollen and silk carpets imitating old celebrated designs, and with fast vegetable colours dyed by Mr. Goll himself, some of these carpets took 3 to 4 years to complete and are such as could not be purchased anywhere by a casual observer. Some of these carpets were woven with specially rich wool purchased by Mr. Goll and then spun dyed and woven at Mr. Goll's special instructions. Equally elaborate pure silver tableware, jugs, trays, tea services, vegetable and curry dishes, salad bowls, all of various designs studied from old Indian art, and for which artists were made to travel all over India at Mr. Goll's expense to study the natural formation of the various subjects including those of India China, Japan, Persia, Egypt, Arabia, Zanzibar, etc. The carving of this silverware took several years to finish and the metal of the best possible fineness of silver is used such as would permit such deep and raised carving such as never to be found in any other part of India, brass bedsteads, gramophone with the plates of music of the best operas of Europe, and such as are rarely imported into India, and these were specially ordered from Italy at enormous cost, rich camp veranda furniture, arm chairs, teapoys of various sizes, real gold and silver embroidery cushions, rich candlesticks, gas chandeliers, most elaborate library of high class literature, one 4 cylinder Clement Bayard motor car, torpedo body, etc., etc..

N. B.—Motor Car will be sold on Monday, the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 26th December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Retreat" Anderi, near Anderi Station, and next to the Parsi Fire Temple, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery, and platedware, square dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards and dumbwaiters, table, hanging and hall lamps, carpets, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, vases and table ornaments, fancy teapoys, cane chairs, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, single and double almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas and easy chair, teapoys, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of W. E. Waite, Esq., Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Office Furniture, Safes, etc., etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Official Liquidator the Credit Bank of India Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, Auction, at Green Street, opposite the Bombay Bank, Fort at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), very valuable office furniture, consisting of office writing table, glass door cupboards, 2 large and small iron safes, by Godrej, shelves.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Office Furniture. Counters, Safes, etc.

Under instructions from S. B. Billimoria Esq., Official Liquidator, the Pioneer Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction, at Green Street, opposite the Bombay Bank Fort at 2-45 p.m. (S. T.), valuable office furniture, consisting of office writing table, chairs, glass cupboards, one large teakwood partition with glass panels, large and small iron safes, copying press, bookstands, wall clocks, etc., etc.

The above will be on view two days before the sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ON TUESDAY, the 28th December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cuffe Parade, Colaba (near the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, square dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side boards and dumb-waiters, table, hanging and hall lamps carpets, drawing room sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, vases and table ornaments, fancy teapoys, cane chairs, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, single and double almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown, presses, reclining sofas and easy chairs, tea-poys, cane and bentwood chairs, atuminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of N. Menasche, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 17, December, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, the 21st December 1915 at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following unclaimed and confiscated goods:—

Cinema ticket, bamboo mats, whiskies, cast iron pipes, axle, deck chairs, camp cots, pictures, carbide, lead button, empty bottles, empty cask, horse box, and various other articles.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th December, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BRAND NEW SAFES.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY HIGH CLASS FIRE AND BURGLAR RESISTING BENT IRON "TOSH" SAFES FITTED WITH "TOSH" SPECIAL 10 LEVER LOCKS AND SECRET DRAWERS.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd December, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Austioneers, will sell by Public Auction without reserve and to the highest Bidder at their Rooms at 53, Medows Street, Fort, (First Floor opposite the Oak Lane), a consignment of a regular set of Brand New Safes from the well-known Safe Manufacturers Messrs. Tosh and Company, just received consisting of the following very high class Fire and Burglar Resisting Bent Iron Safes fitted with Tosh special 10 lever locks and secret contrivanced drawers.

1 Iron safe 18 by 15 by 15 inches.
1 Iron safe 20 by 16 by 15 inches.
1 Iron safe 22 by 18 by 18 inches.
1 Iron safe 24 by 20 by 18 inches.
1 Iron safe 26 by 21 by 18 inches.
1 Iron safe 28 by 22 by 22 inches.
1 Iron safe 30 by 24 by 24 inches.
1 Iron safe 34 by 24 by 24 inches.
1 Iron safe 38 by 24 by 24 inches.
The above safes are on view.

P. S.—Although the Manufacturers have till now worked at a very great sacrifice, we have been able to purchase them to try one more chance on Christmas. This may therefore be the last consignment. NO MORE TO BE HAD.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th December, 1915.

MESSRS SORABJI. COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS JAPANESE DECORATIVE AND PRESENTATION PORCELAIN.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of December, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at their sale room 221, Medows Street, for the balance of the consignment of Japanese decorative and presentation porcelain consisting of Hirado and Acita vases, jars and jewls enamel coloured porcelain of fine quality, artistic imari jars, 30 in. and 36 in. high, articles of satsuma Chinese design, jars and jardiniers, flower baskets, ash tray, sweet, and cake dishes in cense burners bowls and other rticles of table and wall decoration, richly decorated tea and coffee sets, and artistically designed cloisonne vases.

The goods are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th December, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

In aid of the Indo-British Institution and such other charity as the audience may select.)

Under the Patronage of
T. E. THE GOVERNOR & LADY WILLINGDON

"THE GEISHA"

(By special arrangement with Mr. Bandmann)
18th, 20th, 21st & 22nd December
at 9-30 p. m.
Full Chorus and Orchestra:
New Scenery & Dresses.

COMPANY:—Mesdames Binning, Blockley, Boyagis, Chadwick, Chambers, Cudlip, Frampton, Hogg, Jones, Mansfield, Murray, Powell, Street, Sykes, A Sykes, Taylor, Wadia, and Wakefield: Messrs. Bayly, Bercy, Binning, Chadwick, Cheminais, Cudlip, Gellett, Hughes, Macgill, McGrath, McKenzie, Mackintosh, Morris, Newton, Shrubb, Wilson and others.

Booking Office at Messrs S. ROSE & Co.

Note:—Purchasers of seats in stalls, dress circle, or boxes, are entitled to one vote per seat for such charity or war fund as they may select. The charity or war fund receiving the largest number of votes, will share the profits with the Indo-British Institution

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE

DANCE

On December 17th, 1915, 9 p. m.

AT THE

TOWN HALL

(Half proceeds to Christmas Tree for Orphan Children.)

Tickets Rs. 2 (Gent. & Lady).
" Re. 1 (Extra Lady).

May be had from:—

G. Dudley, A-1, Ordinance Lines, Colaba.
J. Andeen, Andeen's Retreat, Mazagon.
T. A. G. McDonnell, 18, Victoria Terrace Byculla.
G. Gordon, 3, Colaba Causeway.
Or from the Office, 36 Cama Buildings, Bell Lane, Fort.

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on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD.

"THE PURSUIT OF PLEASURE"

Second in a Series of Twelve Dramas of undiluted Realism.

Time Daily—7, 8·45 & 10·30 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

6-30 EXCELSIOR THEATRE 10 p.m.

THE SEQUEL TO THE "PRISONER OF ZENDA"

"RUPERT OF HENTZAU"

THE MOST THRILLING AND ROMANTIC FILM EVER BROUGHT TO BOMBAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

Favourite Resort of the Elite of Bombay.

6-45 p. m TO-NIGHT 10 p. m.

Last Night of Present Programme.

"DAVID GARRIC"

"A SUBMARINE SPY"

"AN ADVENTURE IN A HAREM"

TO-MORROW SATURDAY.

The Great Oriental Spectacle.

"PEARLS OF THE GANGES"

(In place of "Mizpah" which was announced yesterday).

A THRILLING DRAMA

enacted among the splendours of INDIAN PALACES.

AMAZING JUNGLE SCENES

with tigers roaming at liberty.

SUMPTUOUS DRESSES.

The Orchestra will play music specially adopted to the Indian style with the film.

Also some first-class Comedies.

Prices: Rs. 2; Re. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & As. 4

Royal Opera House will present Cinema of a refined class, high in tone with orchestral music creditable to the theatre, during such times as the theatre is unoccupied by Theatricals. Only Artistes of the best standard and intelligence will be allowed to perform.

Pictures, words or acting with the effect of demoralising youthful ideas will be prohibited.

Artistes and Companies who had unavoidably to be refused owing to the Royal Opera House being under construction, will please renew their applications for occupancy.

THE BOMBAY GAS CO.'s

SOCIAL CLUB

FANCY DRESS DANCE

Under the distinguished patronage of H. E. Lady Willingdon.

in aid of

WOMEN'S BRANCH

PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND

Friday 17th December 1915

at 9-30 p.m.

AT THE

GAS WORKS—PAREL.

Admission :—Gents Rs. 2 Ladies Free.

Two Prizes will be given away.

V. N. PINTO,
Hon. Ent. Secy.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 24th, 25th and 26th, there will be morning Sessions each day from 9 to 11 in lieu of Practice Sessions.

Saturday, 25th December 1915.

DANCING AND SKATING.

Tuesday, 18th January 1916.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

"SCANDINAVIA" COTTON BELTING

STRONGER AND CHEAPER THAN LEATHER.

BOMBAY TRADING CO.

PYDOWNIE,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

PROFITABLE GAMBLE IN QUININE.

There is little doubt that the extraordinary rise in the price of quinine from between 25 and 40 cents an ounce to two dollars and a-half and over is due to one of the boldest speculative efforts ever engineered in connection with the drug trade. In actual fact, a huge corner has been made in the drug, and it is estimated that of the total stock of some 200,000 oz. now in the United States, as much as 160,000 oz. are in the hands of New York dealers. Men who are known to be interested in the corner assert that before long the price will rise to five dollars the ounce. Java is practically the only source of supply now available to the United States, and, owing to the action of the Java plantation convention made by the Java plantation owners in 1913, shipments of cinchona bark are down by something like 50 per cent. That convention agreed to fix a rate of 6 1-5 cents (Dutch) per unit of bark, and to ship no bark under that price. The effect was an immediate rise in the price of quinine salts, the commercial form of quinine, to 25 cents, and the war has caused a further rise to the neighbourhood of 40 cents. This was the top price, however, till a few weeks ago, when the present extraordinary speculative movement began. The quinine gamblers are already declared to have cleared 100,000dols. (£20,000) in their own market, and 1,500,0000 dols. (£300,000) abroad as profits.

THE FAMINE IN DYES.

The Society of Chemical Industry is much perturbed regarding the famine in dyestuffs, and important recommendations are to be made to Congress for legislation which will protect the dyestuff industry in this country from any unfair tactics which Germany may call into play when peace is declared to preserve her supremacy in this matter. It is estimated that the textile manufacturers and allied industries are losing something approaching 1,000,000dols. (£200,000) a day owing to their inability to get dyes, while their total losses so far are put at the enormous sum of 2,000,000,000dols. (£400,000,000). The largest hosiery mill in the United States, which employs 2500 workpeople, requires daily about 500lb. of dyestuffs. Recently its stock of colours had dwindled to half a barrel, and 160,000 dozen pairs of hose were stacked up awaiting dyes that were not available, while 1000 operatives were enjoying an unwelcome holiday. Efforts are already being made to establish a dyestuffs industry in America, and it is declared that while in 1913 American colour works produced only 3000 tons of colour, made chiefly from German intermediaries, importing in the same year 22,000 tons of dyes from Germany, by 1917 the American production will have risen to 16,000 tons. Past efforts in the same direction have been thwarted by the German Convention of Colour Manufacturers by price cutting and other means, and it is to prevent a repetition of this that the Society of Chemical Industry is seeking the aid of Congress.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Dec. 15th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	800
" Sales of East Indian ..	..
" Imports	Nil.
Mid. Americans	7.50—4
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.80—5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). ..	Jan. 12.12+7
	Mar. 12.36+7
New York Official noon call	Jan. 12.15+6
	Mar. 12.39+6
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..	Jan. 11.97+7
	Mar. 12.28+7

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 15th.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	Nil

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.	
December	7.31	
Dec.-Jan.	7.30	
Jan.-Feb.	7.30	
Feb.-Mar.	7.29	
Mar.-Apl.	7.28	
April-May	7.25	+2
May-June	7.21	
June-July	7.18	
July-Aug.	7.14	
Aug.-Sept	6.99	
Sept.-Oct.	6.82	
Oct.-Nov.	6.76	
Dec.-Jan.	6.74 ?	

Liverpool, Dec. 16.

Estimated Sales ..	10,000
Total Imports ..	2,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.	
Dec.	7.39	
Dec.-Jan.	7.39	
Jan.-Feb.	7.38	
Feb.-Mar.	7.37	
Mar.-Apl.	7.37	
Apl.-May	7.33	+2
May-June	7.30	
June-July	7.26	
July-Aug.	7.23	
Aug.-Sept.	7.03	
Sept.-Oct.	6.92	
Oct.-Nov.	6.86	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 15th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.	Advance on previous close.
December	7.37	8
Dec.-Jan.	7.37	9
Jan.-Feb.	7.36	8
Feb.-Mar.	7.35	8
Mar.-Apl.	7.35	9
Apl.-May	7.31	8
May-June	7.28	9
June-July	7.24	8
July-Aug.	7.21	9
Aug.-Sept.	7.06	9
Sept.-Oct.	6.90	10
Oct.-Nov.	6.84	10

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 15th.

M.G. Bengal, "Good"	4.95	
" " "Fully Good" ..	5.1[illegible]	
" " "Fine"	5.25	
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Good" ..	5.45	
" " "Fine" ..	5.75	
M.G. Broach, "Good"	6.45	— 5
" " "Fully Good" ..	6.60	
" " "Fine"	6.75	
M.G. Scinde, "Good"	4.95	
" " "Fully Good" ..	5.10	
" " "Fine"	5.25	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Dec. 15th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 50,00,000 :—

Rs.		Rs.
9,000 were allotted to Calcutta		56,000
38,000 " " Bombay		
9,000 " " Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1/32		
" Bombay at 1-4 1/32		
Min. Rate Received Calcutta / Bombay	65%	above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers :—Immediate.

Rs.		Rs.
.. were allotted to Calcutta		14,73,000
14,73,000 " " to Bombay		
.. " " to Madras.		
Tenders on Bombay at 1-4 1/16.		
Min. Rate Received Bombay	65%	above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers :—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
10,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta		34,71,000
10,00,000 " " to Bombay		
14,71,000 " " to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta at 1-4 1/32		
" Bombay at 1-4 1/32		
Min. Rate Received Calcutta / Bombay	65%	above thatrate in full.

Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 1,50,000 @ 1/4 3/32
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs. 50,15,000.
Amount to be allotted next Week Rs. 50,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 15th

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	38,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
" " to Continent ..	5,000
Futures at New York January .	12.10+6
Futures at New York March ..	12.35+7
Spot Cotton at New York ..	12.30+5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.82 unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans January	11.96+5
Futures at New Orleans March ..	12.27+6
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7¾
Demand Bills	4.71.75
Silver Commercial Bars	55

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 15th.

Bar Silver Spot	26⅜—5/16	
Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by India and China selling and absence of buyers.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.		
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	5⅛—1/16	
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5½	Unchgd.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5⅝	
Interest day to day loans	4⅜	
Interest 7 day market loans	4⅜	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£ 441,000.	
Consols 2½ %	58⅜—1/8	Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½%	54½	
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	80¼	
Government Securities 3%	69¼	
Exchange on London at Paris Francs	27.65	

Weak and emaciated children gain strength rapidly by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Enriches the blood, increases the vitality and strengthens the muscles. They like it too. A 2

WAR LOANS.

London, Dec. 15th.

3½%	1925/28	£ 90+⅛
4½%	1925/45	£ 97¼ unchgd.

THE MAILS.

London, Dec. 15th.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Dec. 15th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow .. 49/6

" " Mutton " .. 50

General Tone of Tallow Auction weak.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Dec. 15th.

WHEAT.

No Sellers of Indian Wheat.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rates for South American Wheat are Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

Rates for Australian Wheats are—
Jan. Sellers. 64/3

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, Dec.-Jan. Sellers. 46/3

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual Bold, Dec.-Jan. Value .. .. 61/9+3d.
Red Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Pure Basis Dec.-Jan. Sellers unchgd. 68
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs ex-Ship Dec.-Jan. value unchgd .. 61/6
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Jan.Feb. Sellers .. .. ..72/6+6d.
Calcutta Linseed :—Dec.-Jan. Buyers 71/9+3d.
Toria Rapeseed :—New Terms, Dec.-Jan, value unchgd 62/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Jan.-Feb. Sellers. .. .. .. 66+6d.

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per (on) Dec.-Jan. Hull Buyers .. .. .. £ 12-2-6+17s. 6d.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£96	Unchgd.
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	£78⅝	
Copper Braziers	£110	
Yellow Metal	13	
Hard Spelter Nominal. ..	65	
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool, ..	£24-10-0	
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie, ..	£4-10-0	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta		
December. New Crop		20
July-Sept. Nominal		17/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi		
December. New Crop		20/1½
July-Sept. Nominal		17/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta		
December. New Crop		22
July-Sept. Nominal		19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and		
Karachi December. New Crop		22/1½
July-Sept. Nominal		19/1½

The tone of sugar is quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Dec.-Jan. Seller	3/2
Ceylon Rubber Jan.	3/6½ to 3/5½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

The market today has ruled quiet but steady.

Some business was put through at Colaba in Broach and Akolas, but sellers on the whole were asking higher prices than buyers were prepared to pay.

Ready Cotton was in very moderate demand :—

We quote :—

Fully Good Bengal January 222½.
Fine Akola January 252.
Good Broach, April 237.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATION

Growths.	fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M. G. Broach	203/4		287/8	Apr. 1916
M. G. Bengals	232	223	..	Jan. 1916
M.G. Bengals	230/1	..	..	Dec. 1915
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	225	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Khandesh	236/7	..	..	"
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat	275	..	..	Jan. 1916.
M. G. Nagpore	275/6	..	..	"
M. G Akola Khgm. ..	253	..	..	"
Do. ..	254/5	..	..	Mar. 1916
M. G. Dhamangaum Pudgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawatee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	..
H G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, December, 16th 1915. 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	233	221	..	Ready N. C.
Bengals (M.G.)	250	235	225	..	Ready N. C.
	..	233	223	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	225	215	..	Ready N. C.
	..	224	214	..	1/25 Jan. 16.
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	243	231	..	Ready N. C.
	..	236	222	..	1/25 Jan.'16
Barsee (M. G.)	..	..	253	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Oomra (M G.) (Fair-Staple)	..	257	249	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Akola-Khgm.	..	259	250	..	Ready N. C.
Karanja (M.G.)	..	252	244	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	261	252	..	Ready N. C.
	..	254	246	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Dhamangaum Pooljaum(M.G	..	263	254	..	Ready N. C.
	..	258	250	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	266	257	..	Ready N. C.
	..	264	256	..	1/25 Jan.' 16.
Nagpore	..	272	263	..	Ready N. C.
Kampti(M.G.)	..	273	265	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	274	265	..	Ready N. C.
	..	273	265	..	1/25 Jan.'16.
Broach (M. G.)	..	294	..	..	Feb.-March.
	..	292	..	287	1/25 Apl.'16.
Mathia (M.G.)	..	235	221	..	Ready N. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	252	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Sawgd. Dharwar	..	..	..	262	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..
Westerns (M.G.) (H.G.)	..	..	..	250	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	245	Ready O. C.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	262	Ready O. C.
	..	..	..	..	..

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaithe Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 15th December, 1915.

Cotton ..	9,895 Bales
Wheat ..	8,922 cwts.
Linseed ..	4,457 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	1,537 "
Ginjellyseed ..	13,093 "
Poppyseed ..	1,215 "
Groundnuts ..	4,372 "
Castorseed ..	9,681 "
Rice ..	12,185 "
Myrabollams ..	1,002 "
Cottonseed ..	38,442 "
Mowraseed ..	760 "
Gram ..	2,214 "
Joowar ..	3,128 "
Maize ..	6 "
Barley ..	490 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 16th—5.30 p. m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		46 8 0	6 15 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30		46 0 0	6 14 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla.		46 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi.		7 0 0	7 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		6 10 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..		8 3 0	8 9 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..		7 12 0	8 2 0
Teelseed, White 85-15..		44 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..		43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 ..		42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black		36 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White ..		7 13 0	8 4 0
Groundnuts		34 12 0	....
Mowraseed		3 12 0	4 2 0
Forward		Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May. ..		6 12 3	
Linseed May		9 5 6	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.		43 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.		42 0 0	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.		41 0 0	

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—	
T. T. Ready ..	1s. 4d. 1-32d.
D. D. Mail ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward ..	1s. 4 1-32d. Jan.
Banks' Buying Rates :—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready ..	1s. 4 3/8d.
D. Do. Forward ..	1s. 4 13-32d. Jan.
Do. 6 m-s Ready ..	1s. 4 19-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do. ..	191½
60 d-s Hongkong ..	140½
Do. Shanghai ..	188
60 d-s Yokohama ..	155½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold ..	25-8-0
Australian Do. ..	24-10-0
Bombay Do. ..	24-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns ..	16-0-0
English Dragons ..	15-3-6
Silver ex-duty Ready ..	67-2-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Dec. 16.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a weak tone to-day and an appreciable drop was noticed in the prices.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares opened very firm and business was done at Rs. 238 in the commencement, but gradually the rates began to give way and they closed at Rs. 227.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares also witnessed a drop of Rs. 8.

In Mill shares for December delivery Davids closed at Rs. 510.

Fazulbhai declined to Rs. 427½.

Standards after touching Rs. 1,017½ closed at Rs. 1,025.

Madhavji opened at Rs. 1,330, but closed at Rs. 1,312½.

Centrals dropped to Rs. 1,880, Kohinoors to Rs. 637½, Currimbhai to Rs. 222½, Crescent to Rs. 103¾, Indore Malwas to Rs 235 and Bombay Dyeing to Rs. 697½.

Bank of India shares were placed at Rs. 62.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 238 but later on declined to Rs. 227.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,150.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 217½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares declined to Rs. 937½.

Gujarat Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 96½.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 110. Deferred opened at Rs. 278 but closed at Rs. 272½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 80 (clean pieces).

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 97.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 15th Dec. 1915, as compared with the statement of 15th Dec. 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	15th Dec. 1914 Rs.	15th Dec. 1915. Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.		
" Paid up	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, &c.	41,22,000	58,89,000
Sundries	78,000	79,000
Total Rs.	58,00,000	75,68,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities ..	19,40,000	25,60,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	22,44,000	20,64,000
Local Bills Discounted ..	61,000	2,54,000
Office Furniture & Fittings ..	26,000	26,000
Calls paid on Indian specie Bank shares to be recovered	..	1,24,000
Sundries	52,000	50,000
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, Debentures, etc. ..	14,77,000	24,90,000
Total Rs.	58,00,000	75,68,000

BURMA RICE CROP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 16.

The third rice forecast of Burma shows that the year's total crop to be 6,734,504 tons unhusked and the surplus available for export is expected to be 2,850,000 tons of cargo rice or 48¼ million cwt. of cleaned rice.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 15,

Dorie	Shaddeck	Newport

Dec. 16,

Lhasa	King	Karachi
Orna	LeGrand	Colombo

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 16,

Ridley	Brewer	Hull

Dec. 16.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Kobe for Bombay on the 15th instant via Hongkong, Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo.

S. S. Europa Maru No. 2:—The O. S. K. steamer Europa Maru No. 2 arrived at Colombo on the 15th instant. She leaves that port on the 17th and is due here on the afternoon of the 21st instant.

S. S. Orna:—The steamer Orna entered the Docks for loading on Thursday for Rangoon and coast ports.

S. S. Kashgar:—The P. and O. steamer Kashgar on arrival will enter the Dock for loading for London.

S. S. Dorie:—The steamer Dorie, 2,056 tons, Captain F. Shaddeck, arrived here on Wednesday evening from Newport, which port she left on the 4th ultimo, in ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Orna:—The steamer Orna, 2,996 tons, Captain J. V. Le Grand, arrived here yesterday from Colombo and coast ports, with a cargo of rice and general goods.

S. S. Ridley:—The steamer Ridley, 2,076 tons, Captain R. Brewer, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo.

Thursday, 16th December, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

R. Fennar Bridge	Bruton	T. M. & Co
D. & E. Montebello	Grimslash	Italian S. N. Co
F. Southerland	Kreagh	D. Nanji & Sons
K. Rahmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
O. Lawoe	Webb	T. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati		B. S. N. Co
Mahanadi		B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Mayori Maru	Taniguchi	N. Y. Kaisha
2	Highland Monarch	Scott	W. & A. G. & Co
4	Foreric	Young	W. & A. G. & W.
9	Shinkoku Maru	Kuchiki	O. S. Kaisha
12	Bahrein	Bennet	T. M. & Co
15	Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	Nellore	King	P. & O. Co
4	Dara	Hatfield	T. M. & Co
5	Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
6	City of Marseilles	Dewse	K. Nixon & Co.

HARBOUR WALL.

Cigale		T. M. & Co
Buyo Maru	Kametaka	Shaw Wallace & Co

M. W. D. D.

Princess H.	C. Engr., B P T.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Barpeta	Morgan	M. M. & Co
Rezuru		T. M. & Co
Chindwara	Abbott	M. M. & Co
Cigale		T. M. & Co
City of Naples	Rene	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Ferguson	Marrit	J. Finlay & Co
Dorie	Shaddeck	..
Havildar	Park	T. M. & Co
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Courtenay	T. M. & Co
Nurani	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Orna	LeGrand	..
Oneda	Neilson	M. M. & Co
Rialdar	Oakesott	T. M. & Co
Scindia	Erskine	W. & A. G. & Co

EXPORTS.

Dec. 16.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Marseilles (s) 110 bales cotton fly, J. Purbhudas and Co.; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Weardale (s) 622 bales wool, D. Kundanmall; 25 bales wool, M. Ramjidas; 1,061 bales cotton fly, H. E. Bode and Sons; 152 bales wool, J. Rajmal; 393 bales wool, D. S. Joshi.

FOR LONDON.

Kashgar (s) 405 cwts. kismiss, R. C. Nazir and Co.; 113 cwts. turmuric, S. D. Bassons; 200 cwts. cashew nuts, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts. linseed, Volkart Brothers; 1 pot ginger grass oil, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Montebello (s) 1,100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Sutherland (s) 2,600 cwts. cotton seed, A. Khimji; 500 cwts. linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 6,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 8,000 cwts. castor seed, Volkart Brothers; 100 casks castor oil, Volkart Brothers.

Ridley (s) 100 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Foreric (s) 4,000 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Foreric (s) 100 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Mayori Maru (s) 500 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 1,200 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Shinkoku Maru (s) 475 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nellore (s) 26 cwts. sharkfins, S. Vazir; 100 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 16.

S. S. Montebello from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana.—2 cases silk goods, 287 cases cotton goods, 10 cases watches, 280 cases vermouth, 12 cases rubberware, 31 cases silk waste, 1 case cigar, 5 cases confectionery, 55 bags nuts, 15 cases shoes, 6 cases woollen goods, 1 barrel earthenware, 660 bags cummin seed, 792 bags almonds, 350 crates flooring tiles, 5,700 pieces marble tiles, 77 packages tyres, 237 slabs marble, 2 packages dry figs, 74 cases mixed piece-goods, 8 cases marble works, 40 bags marble cubes, 508 bags fenil seeds, 7 cases copper foils, 2 cases skins, 5 cases cochaneal, 1 case tortoise shell, 85 cases liquors, 1 case conserve, 24,571 bags 3,425 baskets potatoes, 5 cases art silk thread, 1 case dry fruits, 20 cases chocolate, 2 cases marsale, 3 cases provisions, 4 cases wine, 126 packages 3 cases vermicelli.

S. S. City of Naples from New York, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—37 drums magnesium chloride, 10 drums zinc chloride, 2 cases milk of magnesia, 2 cases cotton goods, 6 packages 8 cases cereals, 58 cases oil cloth, 55 cases quaker oats, 230 barrels lantern globes, 1 case metal polish, 5 cases leather belting, 810 cases 480 kegs nails, 100 cases wax, 48 cases paper, 25 cases varnish, 4,344 cases 5,956 barrels lubricating oil, 8 cases rubber goods, 70 boxes provisions, 15 boxes tyres, 1 case glass bottles, 15 cases umbrella ribs, 36 cases grape nuts, 10 cases aluminium, 3 barrels 11 cases dyewood extract, 2 casks dye stuffs, 92 boxes 16 kegs 49 barrels 153 cases grease, 8 cases copper bars, 102 cases 192 boxes clocks, 2 cases lithostone, 1 case confectionery, 17 cases vaseline, 42 cases dental powder, 8 cases 50 boxes dental cream, 111 cases soap, 9 cases perfumed spirit, 5 cases leather, 642 bales cotton domestics, 91 cases motor car and parts thereof and accessories, 2 boxes 6 cases musical instruments, 20 cases plug tobacco, 284 cases medicine.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cricket Carnival: Parsis v. Hindus.
Khatao Makanji Spinning and Weaving Co., Oriental Buildings, 3-30 p.m.
Dr. Mackichan Memorial Fund Meeting, Wilson College Hall, Chaupati, 6 p.m.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Nellore will be closed at General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. Parcel mail for China closes at 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

Bombay Cricket Carnival, Parsis v. Hindus.
Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Annual Meeting and distribution of prizes at Society's School, Mahim, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Second Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Race course.
"The Geisha," in aid of the Indo-British and other Charities, Excelsior Theatre.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.

Hon. Mr. Lallubhai S. Mehta's address on "Co-operative Movement in India," Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, 5.45 p.m. (S.T.).
English mail steamer due.
G. I. P. Ry. Mechanics' Institute, Annual Sports, Christmas Tree Treat, 3-30 p.m., Dance 10 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m. Cinema.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.D.C., Commanding.

Dec. 17.

Embarkation:—
Monday, December 20th "B" and "D" Troops.
Thursday, December 30th, "A" and "C" Troops.
Riding School.—Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, from 7-15 a.m. under Captain H. J. Wallis (I.A.)
Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz is reserved on Sunday morning next the 19th instant for "B" Troop. The Troop leader to arrange for 12 men of his Troop to attend.
Train leaves Church Gate Station, 7.5 a.m.
(Signed) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lieut. Actg.-Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Dec. 17.

305. In accordance with Government Notification No. 9592 dated Bombay Castle 13th December, 1915, Lieut. Bertram May has been transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 4th December 1915.

306. Xmas Holidays.—Orderly Room will be closed from 24th to 28th December (both days inclusive) except for very urgent business. Ranges.—Classification and Miniature will be closed as above. Quartermasters Stores.—Will be closed from 23rd instant to 3rd proximo. No issues of clothing, etc., will be made during that period.

(Signed) C. N. MOBERLY, Capt. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.:—

March .....“Wellington” .....Lehle.
Overture .....Le Domino Noir” .....Auber.
Valse .....“Gold and Silver” .....Lehar.
Selection...“The Duchess of Dantzic”...Caryll
Song (Cornet Solo) ...“The Rosary” ...Nevin.
Three Dances ...“Nell Gwyn” .....German.
1st Country Dance 2nd Pastoral Dance
3rd Merry Makers Dance.
Melodies from...“Our Miss Gibbs”...Monckton

OUTWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Karmala with the outward Mails of the 3rd instant passed Suez at 4 p.m. on Wednesday the 5th instant.

R. I. M. CATHOLIC EMPLOYEE'S THANKS GIVING MASS.

The Roman Catholic employees of the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, Chief Constructor's Department, will offer their Annual Thanksgiving Mass on Sunday next at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Gloria Church, Byculla.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The local mails for the Persian Gulf will be closed at the General Post Office this week at 7-30 p.m. to-day. Mails will be despatched only for Muscat, Bushire, Bahrein, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busra.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were no cases of plague or cholera in the City on Wednesday. One case of small-pox was reported. The total mortality from all causes was 61, as compared with 55 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 97 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 3,115 out of which 24 proved to be plague stricken.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AD-ECONOMICS.

On the 22nd instant at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.), the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta will deliver an address at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics on the "Co-operative Movement in India." The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael, C.S.I., will be in the chair. The lecture will be open to the general public.

ARRIVAL OF HOME MAIL.

The s. s. Mongara, 5,137 tons, Captain J. E. Drake, arrived here at 4-50 p.m. yesterday from London, with the mails of the 26th ultimo. She left London on the 19th ultimo and called at the intermediate ports. She brought 86 passengers. She had also Italian mails on board.

G. I. P. RY. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual Christmas Tree Treat and Sports for children will be held in the Institute grounds at Byculla on Wednesday the 22nd instant, commencing at 3-30 p.m. The Annual Dance will be held on the Institute, Tennis Court, commencing at 10 p.m. the same night. The Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry Volunteers will play during the evening.

THE PRINCE CRICKET CLUB, DADAR.

This Club celebrated its second Annual Gathering at Dadar on the 11th inst., at 5 p.m. in the compound of Rao Bahadur Kirtikar's Wadi. Mr. Harischandra L. Kowly, J.P. was in the chair. Several noted gentlemen from Bombay and suburbs were present. After the presentation of a silver casket, watches and books to successful players at the hands of the President, Mr. Kowly warmly commended the efforts of the Club in coupling their intellectual pursuits with physical ones. The distribution of "pan supari" and singing of the National Anthem followed and the ceremony ended with prayers to the Almighty for victory to British arms.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the Third Professional (Diploma) Examination of the Bombay Veterinary College held in 1915 and become Graduates of the College:—Keshao Sadashiv Deshpande, Jethanand Mulram Dhirmalani, Conjeeveram Raju Kathirvelu, Ganesh Dinkar Bhagvat, Abdul Hamidkhan Mahomed Latifkhan, Bomanji Ardeshir Contractor, Navalgund Srinivas Krishnamurty, Narayan Sitaram Pathak, Damodar Chintaman Bhambure, Raghunandansingh Sardarsinghji Thakur, Yeshwant Vishnu Limaye, Asabhai Jagubhai Patel, Purushottam Chintaman Bapat, Ramchandra Baburao Phadnis, Amarsinhji Ladhubhai Gohel.

DOCK FATALITIES.

The Coroner held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital on the body of Manji Nathu, a Hindu carpenter aged about 25.

The deceased who was working on board the S. S. Chindwara, now lying in the Victoria Docks, was walking on some loose planks near the hatchway, when he tripped and fell into the hold, a height of about 20 feet, and was injured. He was taken to the hospital, where he died on Thursday morning.

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

The Coroner held another inquest in the same hospital on the body of Barsati Burkat, a Mahomedan labourer. The deceased, who was working in the hold of s.s. Sutherland on Wednesday, was struck by a falling piece of wood, which had struck a sling containing bags of cotton seed. He was seriously injured and was removed to the hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries.

A verdict of accidental death was returned.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time On the 16th December 1915 was 30.213 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER. Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
THUR	16	m 7 2	25 4	16	m 1 18	21 5
		8 50a	26 0		1 48a	17 7
FRI.	17	m 8 0	25 0	17	m 2 27	21 6
		9 43a	26 8		2 29a	17 3
SAT.	18	m 8 52	24 11	18	m 3 25	21 4
		10 22a	27 3		3 8a	16 11
SUN	19	m 9 33	25 0	19	m 4 11	21 0
		10 56a	27 8		3 44a	16 8
MON	20	m 10 12	25 2	20	m 4 49	20 4
		11 28a	28 1		4 18a	16 5
TU	21	m 10 50	25 4	21	m 5 23	20 4
		11 59a	28 5		4 51a	16 2
WED	22	m 11 27	25 6	22	m 5 55	20 0
					5 23a	16 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 16 (Thursday)	„ 7h. 4m.	„ 6h. 4m
„ 17 (Friday)	„ 7h. 4m.	„ 6h. 4m
„ 18 (Saturday)	„ 7h. 5m.	„ 6h. 5m
„ 19 (Sunday)	„ 7h. 5m.	„ 6h. 5m
„ 20 (Monday)	„ 7h. 6m.	„ 6h. 6m
„ 21 (Tuesday)	„ 7h. 7m.	„ 6h. 6m
„ 22 (Wednesday)	„ 7h. 7m.	„ 6h. 6m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Full Moon	1915 December	21d	6h	22-3 p.m.
Last Quarter	„ „	30d	6h	28-8 a.m.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to telegraphic reports from the Districts received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, standing crops were generally in good condition last week, except in parts of Kaira where late sown crops were withering for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting of kharif crops is in progress. Picking of cotton continues in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Kaira, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik, and Ahmednagar. Rabi sowing was in progres in Sind. The supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch, Kathiawar and Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and cattle were in good condition except in parts of Karachi, Larkana, Hyderabad and Thar and Parkar. The supply of water for drinking was adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Baroda. Prices of food-grains were generally steady.

The employment of punitive police at an annual cost of Rs. 2,414-9-7 chargeable in the Hatgar and Lingayat inhabitants of Guledgud in the Badami Taluka of the Bijapur District is sanctioned by Bombay Government for a further period of one year.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 16.

The depression in north-west India has given light local rain in the north-east Rajputana and North-West Frontier Province, fairly general light rain in the Punjab and local snow fall in Kashmir and north-western hill stations.

The principal rainfall amounts are:—Mussooree one inch, Simla three-quarters, Sonamarg, Murree and Lyallpur a half; Ambala, Sialkot and Rawalpindi a quarter.

Forecast:—Dry weather, except for a few falls in Kashmir and north-western hill stations.

SNOWFALL AT SIMLA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 16.

Simla had about four inches of snow yesterday. The weather is again threatening with the prospect of a further fall.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th December 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No telegram has been received from Multan. Rainfall has been nearly general in the submontane district; Rawalpindi has had 0.19 in., Lahore 0.15 in. and Ambala 0.20in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the east and the north Punjab. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in moderte to considerable defect at Lahore and the east Punjab; night temperature is above normal at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has risen and is in excess both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.11 in of rain. Skies are clear in upper Sind and west Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above normal in upper Sind and east Rajputana; day temperature is also above normal at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is above normal in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature is in defect in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded.

General Remarks.—The depression over the south-west Punjab and the adjacent parts of Rajputana has determined nearly general rain in the north Punjab and some showers in the east Punjab and east Rajputana. It has apparently disappeared and cloud has decreased considerably in north-west India.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 16th of December 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. past 24 hours	Total 1st November to date.	Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (15th)	68.5	48.4	62	..	0	—2.71
Jask	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (15th)	81.6	57.9	63	..	0	—0.87
Muskat	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. (15th)	76.6	67.3	38	..	0.27	—0.47
PUNJAB—						
Multan	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rawalpindi	69.5	38.4	96	0.19	0.19	—0.36
Lahore	56.1	46.6	93	0.15	0.15	—0.07
Ambala	64.0	45.1	88	0.02	0.02	...
Hissar	61.7	47.3	97	0.20	0.2.	—0.31
Delhi	66.8	52.2	83	0.01	0.01	—0.36
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	80.6	58.2	61	..	0	—0.20
Mainpuri	79.3	52.1	60	0.01	0.01	—0.32
Jhansi	86.1	56.1	57	..	0.01	—0.23
Cawnpore	77.0	52.9	77	..	0	—0.27
Allahabad	80.0	50.1	67	..	0	—0.47
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	78.5	52.8	66	..	0	—0.13
Karachi	80.0	58.0	48	..	0	—0.11
Ajmer	77.0	52.8	86	0.04	0.04	—0.31
Jaipur	77.7	58.1	52	0.11	0.11	—0.14
Kotah	86.2	61.0	58	..	0	—0.25
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	81.8	53.2	57	..	0	—0.13
Dwarka	78.9	62.0	69	..	0.19	0.13
Veraval	80.7	64.6	65	..	0	—0.34
Rajkot	88.1	58.3	63	..	0	—0.26
Bhavnagar Para	83.4	60.8	62	..	0	—0.21
Surat	84.7	60.5	79	..	0	—0.14
Ahmedabad	85.5	61.7	49	..	0	—0.19
Deesa	86.8	54.9	56	..	0	—0.15
Neemuch	80.6	55.8	97?	..	0	—0.21
Indore	80.5	52.1	61	..	0.11	—0.32
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	82.7	52.3	68	..	0.05	—0.52
Sangor	83.2	58.2	51	..	0.09	—0.56
Hoshangabad	84.3	54.8	72	..	0	—0.66
Khandwa	86.6	52.2	53	..	0	—0.59
Akola	86.9	55.3	52	..	0.46	—0.22
Amroati	84.6	55.5	49	..	0	—0.71
Nagpur	83.6	54.7	65	..	0	—0.94
Chanda	83.7	51.8	77	..	0.62	—0.22
Raipur	82.7	56.6	65	..	0.33	—0.22
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.1	68.3	81	..	0.02	—0.36
Ratnagiri	85.7	66.7	39	..	0.81	0.34
Mormugao	80.7	66.4	77	..	0.94	—0.14
Karwar	85.7	61.1	76	..	1.07	—0.65
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	86.5	54.1	61	..	0.15	—0.26
Ahmednagar	81.7	46.4	49	..	0.70	—0.19
Poona	83.2	50.5	85	..	0.33	—0.58
Sholapur	83.6	54.4	49	..	0.89	—0.33
Bijapur	82.0	55.5	59	..	0.39	—0.65
Belgaum	79.2	55.5	60	..	0.94	—0.69
Aurangabad	82.4	55.7	45	..	0.64	—0.02
Nizamabad (Indur.)	83.6	50.8	57	..	0.78	0.12
Hyderabad	80.2	54.5	71	..	0.79	—0.16
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	88.0	66.1	59	..	2.15	5.15
Calicut	85.6	65 6	79	..	13.02	7.76
Cochin	87.6	68.7	67	..	8.80	1.43
Colombo	87.9	71.6	83	..	26.04	10.75
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.3	62.0	74	..	20.73	15.93
Bellary	82.7	58.9	67	..	7.27	5.20
Cuddapah	84.5	62.0	85	..	9.32	5.48
Madras	84.4	68 9	79	..	20.79	4.15
Bangalore	77.1	54 3	78	..	3.31	0.18
Coimbatore	84.0	64 9	61	..	6.33	2 54
Trichinopoly	86.7	66 7	67	..	10.12	3.86
Negapatam	82.8	69 6	74	..	16.64	—4.67

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, Bombay, 15th December, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.930	inches
Temperature of Air	75.0	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69.3	„
Dew Point	66.6	„
Relative humidity of Air	0.759	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	1.6	„
Maximum temperature of Air	82.1	„
Minimum do. do.	69.1	„
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, WNW, NW, NNW, N	
Movement of Wind do. do.	130	Inches

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Dec. 16.)

Captain C. C. J. Barrett, Bombay Political Department, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, with effect from 6th November, 1915.

Mr. Muhammad Sikandar Khan Fateh Khan, on return from leave, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police at Sholapur, vice Rao Saheb Vaman Narayan Barve, proceeding on leave.

Mr. F. Rodrigues to be Deputy Superintendent of Police at Ratnagiri.

Mr. W. W. Clifford to be Deputy Superintendent of Police at Dharwar.

Mr. Sudhindra Kumar Haldar, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Satara, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that district.

Mr. E. G. Taylor, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. Kirpashanker B. Vyas, Honorary Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Kaira, is empowered to try in a summary way all the offences mentioned or referred to in section 260 of the same Code.

Mr. F. S. Punnett, a Collector in Class II of the Imperial Customs Service, is granted an extension by one day of the furlough allowed to him.

Vice Mr. S. R. Arthur, I.C.S., promoted to be Second Grade Commissioner from 5th July 1915, Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Vice Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., promoted to be Second Grade Commissioner from 6th August 1915, Mr. G. W. Hatch, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.

Mr. W. H. J. Wilkinson, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector and to remain seconded.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Vice Mr. J. McNeill, I.C.S., retired, from 27th September 1915, Mr. A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S., to be Senior Collector.

Mr. C. C. Watson, C.I.E., I.C.S., to be Junior Collector and to remain seconded.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., to be Junior Collector.

Major W. M. P. Wood, Assistant Political Resident, Aden, to be Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns in Aden with effect from 19th November 1915, vice Major A. H. F. Moss.

The leave granted to Mr. A. L. Covernton, Principal, Elphinstone College, Bombay, has been extended by one day.

G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Lionel James Pelham Holland to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—Second-Lieutenant Eustace Marmion Ferrers Nicholson is borne Supernumerary to the establishment of the Corps with effect from 4th December 1915.

Lieutenant Bertram May has been transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from 4th December 1915.

2nd Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Major C. R. Scott, V.D., has been transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from 16th November 1915.

Mr. Samuel Arnold Collier Green, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. Herbert Tower Sorley to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. Harold Mitchell Willis, to be Assistant Collector of Ahmednagar.

Mr. Edward William Perry to be Assistant Collector of Belgaum.

The combined leave granted to Mr. F. J. Von Bock, Assistant Engineer has been extended on medical certificate for three months.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave in India for three weeks with effect from the 18th December 1915.

Mr. Shivram Kashinath Bhagvat, L.C.E., Executive Engineer, is appointed Executive Engineer, Pravara Canals District, during Mr. Harrison's absence.

The period of the loan of the services of Mr. W. E. A. James, Executive Engineer to the Government of India, P.W.D., is extended by two years, two months and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 5th January 1916.

Mr. Bhaskar Ravji Dikshit acted as Huzur Deputy Collector, West Khandesh, from 12th November to 15th November, both days inclusive.

TREASURY DIFFICULTIES AT AKOLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Treasury Officer at Akola has lately appointed arbitrary hours and times for the issue of Court-Fee and other stamps to Vendors. The times for the issue of stamps is so very inconvenient to the public, that very often parties are only able to obtain the stamps after office hours, and so are unable to do work, which ought to be done at once.

A striking illustration of this difficulty happened yesterday, being the last day of limitation of about 200 suits, when till 5 p.m. no stamps were available, and, at length, it was found necessary for the pleaders to request the District Judge to keep the office for receiving plaints open till 7 p.m., or to allow stamps to be supplied later on. The District Judge was obliged to detain the pleaders and the clerks of the Court till late in the evening accordingly: but imagine what a difficult situation it would have been if a headstrong clerk of the Court had said that he was not bound to wait after 5 p.m.? A plaint will not be accepted unless tax is paid thereon in a particular manner, that manner of payment cannot be complied with, except with the help of the authority that receives the payment, is it not then equitable that parties should not in any case suffer for the shortcomings of the authority requiring that mode of taxation?

The difficulty of obtaining stamps has arisen lately by the restrictions imposed as to the days and times of challan. Is it not but fair that such arbitrary restrictions should be removed, and that it should be the right of every person to obtain stamps of whatever description he likes at any time during office hours on payment of value?—Yours, etc.,

LEGATUS.

Akola, 14th Dec. 1915.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The mortality from plague in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 11th instant occurred as follows:—Bombay City 7, Surat Town and Port 32, Other places in Surat District 1, Thana District 4, Nasik District 156, Satara District 73, Ahmednagar District 11, Poona Town 1, Other places in Poona District 75, Sholapur Town 58, Other places in Sholapur District 449, Kolaba District 2, Belgaum District 269, Hubli Town 14, Other places in Dharwar District 152, Bijapur District 45, Kanara District 4, Karachi District 3, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 422, Surat Agency 2, Kathiawar Agency 1, Satara Agency 4, Akalkote State 70 and Bijapur Agency 6, Total 1,862.

"IF I HAD BEEN PRESIDENT."

MR. ROOSEVELT ON AMERICA'S CLEAR DUTY.

A special correspondent of the "Petit Journal" in New York has had an interview with Mr. Roosevelt. The following are some of the most striking remarks of the ex-President:—

"I consider the Press attacks on Sir Edward Grey's diplomacy quite excessive. The European crisis is horribly complicated; events and circumstances have moved beyond anticipations, and certain indulgence is due to men who have to deal with them.

"In the whole Balkan affair the Allies' diplomacy has been too optimistic and too honest, especially in regard to Bulgarian Machiavellianism. In diplomacy and in politics there is but one great infallible principle, that is, keep one's promises and do not promise more than one can fulfil.

"With regard to coal strikes in England, if I were the British Government I would summon the capitalists and directors of companies and say to them:—

"You have no right to profit by the abnormal conditions of the market and speculate on war profits. You have no right to seek more than a profit fairly proportionate to the circumstances.

"And to the miners I would say:—

"Those of you who refuse your aid in the sacred work of collaboration in the national defence will be sent to the front in 24 hours."

AMERICA'S BROKEN PROMISE.

Speaking of the role of America in the war, Mr. Roosevelt observed that he had a little German blood in his veins and was a great admirer of German organisation, "but," declared the ex-President with clenched fist, "after the violation of Belgium, after this policy of incendiarism, atrocities, murder of women and children at Dinant, Louvain, and Rheims, after air raids on Paris and London, after the Lusitania——, Germany has trampled under foot with intolerable cynicism the rights of neutrals and international conventions which the United States under my administration undertook to observe and cause to be respected. The United States is guilty of having failed to keep the promise which it made in signing the Hague Convention to stand up for the right.

"Believe me, if I had been President for six hours only at the time of the torpedoing of the Lusitania or the raids on Paris and London against civilians I would have acted. It would have been my clear duty. The present President has missed the opportunity of playing a part as great and worthy as that of Lincoln or Washington."

A NEW DIPLOMACY NEEDED.

Mr. Roosevelt has also written a letter to M. Stephen Pichon, a former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, in which he proclaims the necessity of a new diplomacy as a consequence of the war. This diplomacy, he says, must rest on a new system of international governmental action, which, in its turn, must be based on greater solidarity of international opinion, in so far as it concerns at least certain forms of national and international misdeeds.

Mr. Roosevelt goes on to say that before a country can come to the aid of others it must learn to think correctly and make its acts correspond with its words. A great nation worthy of its name must endeavour to prepare itself to employ its strength efficiently and make such strength an instrument of supreme justice.

EAST INDIES STATION NAVAL FUND.

The Offices of the above Fund during the past few weeks have been a scene of great activity owing to the increased work necessary in connection with the despatch of Christmas and New Year Comforts for the men in the various parts of the station. The ladies who have taken in hand the despatch of the various goods have had an extremely busy time, and their activities will extend well into next week ere the final cases are despatched.

The cases to the outstations have been despatched some time back, and those for places near at hand will be sent off early next week. To save overlapping and the despatch of unnecessary articles, Commanders of various ships have sent in a requisition of things which are necessary, and as the Naval Officers undertake the distribution of the goods when they arrive, there is always the assurance that they are distributed among the right men without loss of time.

To meet the needs of men who are serving in colder climates warm clothing has been sent, and many letters of an appreciative character have been received, in which men state that they are extremely thankful to the Fund for having supplied so great a need.

The following fresh subscriptions are gratefully acknowledged:—

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 73,116-10-3; Remitted from Busra Branch, Rs. 176-12; Remitted from Mohommerah Branch, Rs. 269-1; Remitted from Bushire Branch, Rs. 344-8; Remitted from Port Swettenham Branch, Rs. 744-3; Remitted from Ceylon Branch, Rs. 800; Western India Turf Club, Rs. 5,000; Sind Aeroplane and Ambulance Fund, Rs. 2,800; The Maharajah of Balrampur, Rs. 1,000; The V. A. Association, Akola, Rs. 500; The Ladies Committee V. A. Association, Raipur, Rs. 400; Part Proceeds Entertainment on H. M. S. "Proserpine," Rs. 225; Jharia Lddies' Work Party, Rs. 200; The Soldiers' Comfort Fund, Jubbulpore, Rs. 200; Messrs. S. R. Subedar and Co., Rs. 200; Employees at R. I. M. Dockyard, Rs. 159-12; Standard Oil Co. of New York, Karachi, Rs. 150; Mrs. Paterson Brown (Xmas Fund), Rs. 150; Collected by Mrs. Plunkett (Xmas Fund), Rs. 108; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. S. Aston, Rs. 100; Mr. R. D. Sethna, Rs. 100; Mr. A. E. Lowrie, Rs. 100; Messrs. Wills and Co., Port Said, Rs. 75; Mr. G. E. Xydis (Xmas Fund), Rs. 58-6; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Sale, Rs. 50; The Alleppey Club, Rs. 50; The Women's Branch Bombay War and Relief Fund (5th Contribution), Rs. 50; Anonymous, Rs. 50; The Self-denying League, Bombay, Rs. 35; Revd. T. A. Rambart (4th Contribution), Rs. 25; Colonel and Mrs. Sumner (Xmas Fund), Rs. 25; Mrs. L. Napier, Rs. 12; Mrs. A. G. Viegas (Xmas Fund), Rs. 10; Lady Scott, Rs. 10; Mrs. Bakewell, Rs. 6; Master A. Beale, Rs. 3-12; and Miss F. Farquhar, Rs. 3. Total Rs. 87,307-0-3.

A number of articles of various kinds have also been received from several ladies and gentlemen.

Next time you feel a slight irritation in your throat, get a box of Zymole Trokeys and stop it. They give general satisfaction.

B21

SATURDAY'S RACING.

HANDICAPS FOR SECOND EXTRA.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight.).

Maasal 9-5, Raspberry 9-0, Tenebreuse 8-12, Nainava 8-7, Rummy 8-6, Vellard 8-3, Minerva 8-0, Beethoven 8-0, Section (late Abdul Aziz) 7-12, Ruby Mine 7-8.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Division I. Distance about 7 furlongs.

Engine 9-0, Saood 9-0, Lot 8-12, Welcome 8-11, Mars 8-11, Persia 8-10, Red Flag 8-9, Hurchan 8-6, Nassau 8-6, Eldorado 8-5, Samnite 8-5, Nassim 8-4, Black Ivory 8-4, Heliograph 8-3, Sphere 8-0.

DIVISION II.

Jemadar 9-0, Powerful 8-13, Present 8-12, Shimran 8-12, Abdul 8-11, Cardiff 8-6, England 8-5, Kaiumers 8-3, Challenger 8-2, Sherali 8-1, Aircraft 8-0, Osprey 7-13, Revivor 7-12, King Mac 7-12.

DIVISION III.

American Spot 9-2, Subeh Pasha 8-12, Paradise 8-11, Active 8-11, Crescent 8-9, Tawakul 8-9, Royal Duke 8-7, Paradox 8-5, Shailan 8-4, Tawdry 8-2, Pepul 7-13, Safi 7-13, Alman 7-9, Beaver 7-5.

THE XMAS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Pretty Good Sort 9-12, Lithosian 9-8, Ute 8-5, Seigneurie 8-3, Strathroyale 8-2, Smirk 8-0, Airman 8-0, Persistence 7-12, Corridor 7-7, St. Alban 7-0.

THE MYSORE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Ismailia 9-7, Kitty Kent 9-6, R. G. 9-3, Samandar 8-4, Seeta 8-0, Black Boy 8-0, Black Friar 7-4, S. B. 6-0.

HORSES LEET IN.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 5 Furlongs (Straight).

Maasal 9-5, Tenebreuse 8-12, Nainava 8-7, Rummy 8-6, Vellard 8-3, Minerva 8-0, Beethoven 8-0, Section (late Abdul Aziz) 7-12.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Division I. Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Engine 9-0, Welcome 8-11, Persia 8-10, Red Flag 8-9, Hurchan 8-6, Nassau 8-6, Eldorado 8-5, Samnite 8-5, Nassim 8-4, Black Ivory 8-4, Heliograph 8-3, Sphere 8-0.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Division II. Distance about 7 Furlongs.

Powerful 9-0, Present 8-13, Shimran 8-13, Abdul 8-12, Cardiff 8-7, England 8-6, Kaiumers 8-4, Challenger 8-3, Aircraft 8-1, Osprey 8-0, Revivor 7-13, King Mac 7-13.

Top weight accepting being under 9st it is raised to that weight and the others in proportion.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Division III. Distance about 7 Furlongs.

American Spot 9-2, Subeh Pasha 8-12, Paradise 8-11, Active 8-11, Tawakul 8-9, Royal Duke 8-7

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

SECOND GAME.

HINDUS V. PARSIS.

TALL SCORING BY HINDUS.

337 FOR SEVEN WICKETS.

VITHAL'S BRILLIANT CENTURY.

KANTHAK'S FAULTLESS 91.

The second game in the Cricket Carnival, that between the Hindus and the Parsis was commenced on the Gymkhana ground yesterday, when after the day's play the Hindus had scored the commendable total of 337 runs for the loss of seven wickets as the result of 4 hours and 5 minutes' batting—245 minutes, the average being 1.2 runs for a minute. Among the crowd of spectators, the European element was very small, but the Indian element mustered in its full strength, local interest being centred on these two great rival teams. The Hindus were without Diveker, in whose place Boota Ram, the erstwhile Cashmere wicket-keeper who is now in Patiala, was pressed into service, while, on the Parsi side, the absence of Major K. M. Mistry, the old Parsi skipper and crack bat, was much felt. The selection of the Hindu team has not given rise to so much controversy as has been the case with Major Mistry's non-inclusion in the team. Major Mistry should by all means have skippered the Parsi team. As a cricketer, his experience and abilities are still unrivalled in the domain of Parsi cricket and it would have been in fitness of things to ask him to captain the team with a request to the Gymkhana captain Dr. Kanga to sportingly stand down in his favour. It appears that the Gymkhana element predominated in the Parsi Selection Committee and naturally the trend of affairs was very much influenced as they liked with the result that the Parsi Selection Committee's decision is being strongly criticised in responsible quarters. There are other points to which serious exception has been taken e. g. the non-inclusion of Dr. Pavri, A. H. Mehta and Meheromji. However that might have been, it would have been more desirable from the standpoint of pure sport and the strength of the Parsi team had nothing stood in the way of Major Mistry's inclusion. These differences can best be settled if things are done in a compromising spirit without giving occasion for the display of personal sentiment.

Turning to the day's play, the score of 337 for 7 wickets is a record performance by the Hindu team in the Triangular and Quadrangular contests. The Parsi bowlers could not make their presence felt by the Hindu batsmen—in short it was practically ineffective. The outstanding features of the game were the faultless innings of 91 runs by Kantak, Vithal's brilliant century, which, however, was marred by two hot chances in the early period of his career, and lastly the splendid ground-fielding by Dr. Kanga, the skipper of the Parsi team.

Deodher's dismissal before he could score a single was a very ominous start, but Shivram's partnership with Kantak was productive of 98 runs. Both played cautiously yet punishing loose balls with consummate tact and pluck. Shivram drove hard but his partner Kantak was conspicuous for his excellent leg glances which were as well-timed as they were judiciously placed. He took to back play from the start and would have carried his score to three figures had he stuck to it. He absolutely took no risk, all the same he was ever ready to make most of the opportunities given him. He played a faultless innings of 91 runs which testifies to his great staying power and resourcefulness. All through he did not give even the semblance of a chance. In trying to have a "go" at a good-length delivery he jumped out of his crease, missed his mark and was smartly stumped. With the arrival of his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala the first century was on the board—as the result of twenty-five minutes' batting. Despite frequent bowling changes the Parsi attack was completely mastered. After the Hindu captain had returned to the pavilion with a "Yorker," there followed another period of prolific batting both Vithal and Kantak made matters very lively with crisp cuts, hard drives and beautiful leg strokes. Tens went up in quick succession. After Kantak's dismissal Vithal with his brother went on merrily and the second century was telegraphed at 3-10. Ganpat left the field with 20 runs to his credit and Pai partnered Vithal at 4-26. Pai made some very neat strokes and the third century was registered at 9 minutes to 5. Pai was soon out l.-b.-w. in trying to play a straight ball to the leg when he had a bat given him for the purpose. Boota Ram and Vithal treated the spectators to some plucky hitting and Vithal scored his century at 5.12, with the total at 337. Soon after he skied a ball which was accepted, Vithal's lusty drives and occasional leg-hits and cuts in slips were features of his play and he received an ovation on his return to the pavilion.

BOMBAY CRICKET CARNIVAL.

HINDUS v. PARSIS.

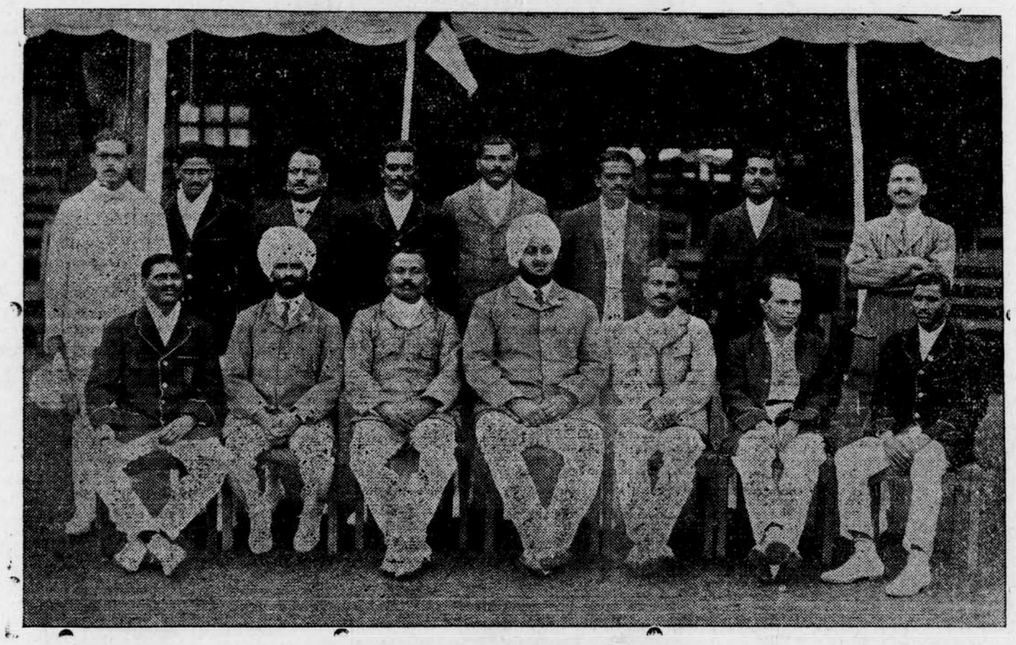

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

THE HINDU TEAM.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

THE PARSI TEAM.

DETAILS OF PLAY.

The Hindus won the toss and elected to bat, Kantak and Deodher facing the Parsi attack, delivered by Kanga and Vatcha. The Hindu account opened with two byes in the first maiden over sent down by Kanga from the Gymkhana pavilion end. The Hindus made a disastrous beginning, losing their crack bat Deodher, before he had scored a single, Mulla snapping up the offer at the wicket off Vatch.

(2—1—0.)

Shivram, who joined Kantak, got a single off Vatcha, his colleague replying by finely putting the same bowler to leg for 3. Mirza now relieved Kanga and the first ten went up shortly after. Shivram then made the first boundary stroke of the day, putting up 20, on the board, 30 showing after an interval of ten minutes. Shivram then had another four off Vatcha. Warden was now entrusted with the attack in place of Mirza. 40 was next registered with a two by Shivram off Warden, and a little later the half century was hoisted amid cheering. 60 was signalled after 55 minutes' play from start. Runs continued coming in at a steady rate. At 74 Parekh took over the attack from Vatcha, but the change had no effect on the defence. 80 was up and then Shivram lifted Parekh over the Esplanade Road boundary. Another change was effected in the bowling, Vajifdar relieving Warden. Shivram sent the new bowler to the western boundary, signalling 90, to which his own contribution was 50. Shivram had a life at this stage, Kapadia badly dropping him at mid-off off Vajifdar. He, however, did not long survive the new lease of life, being, shortly after, held in the country off Parekh, Warden bringing off a brilliant catch. The outgoing batsman had played a fine innings of 57 which contained one 6 and five 4's.

(98—2—57.)

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala was loudly cheered on coming out of the pavilion. Kantak then hoisted the century amid loud cheering by finely hitting Parekh to the western boundary. Kantak opened his shoulders, sending Parekh twice for 4 and signalling his own half century. 110 and 120 followed the century pretty quickly. The Maharaja now set to work in earnest, making a splendid boundary drive off Vijifdar. At 130 Mirza replaced Parekh. Two runs later Vajifdar yorked the Maharaja's stumps.

(132—3—9.)

An adjournment was made for lunch at this stage.

On the resumption after the luncheon interval, Vithal joined Kantak, to whom Vatcha sent down a maiden over from the northern end. Kantak then cut Vatcha for 4, and 140 showed on the board with a single by Vithal, 150 coming shortly after. Warden replaced Vajifdar and missed a hot return from Vithal. Kantak who now looked like being in for his century, hit Warden to the Waudby Road boundary. 160 and 170 were telegraphed, Kantak continuing to score with freedom. At 177 Parekh relieved Vatcha, and Mirza replaced Warden. Vithal had another life, Mulla dropping him at wicket off Mirza. Kantak's fine career at the wicket then came to a close, Mulla smartly stumping him off Parekh. Kantak had played a fine innings which was unmarred by a shadow of a chance and he was unluckily out when he was only 9 runs short of his century. His chief hits were one 5 and eight 4's and he received an ovation on returning to the pavilion.

(188—4—91.)

Ganpat joined his brother Vithal who telegraphed 190 by sending a full toss from Parekh to the boundary. The second century then appeared on the board amid loud and continued cheering at 3-20 p.m. Kanga took up the attack from Mirza, Vithal twice hitting the new bowler to the ropes. 210 and 220 were up in quick succession, Vithal's contribution to the total being 50. The couple of more changes in bowling that followed had no effect on the two brothers, Vithal especially being hard on the bowlers. The score continued mounting up and it was only when it had gone up to 246 that the Parsis were able to make the next breach in the defence, Warden defeating Ganpat with a well-pitched delivery.

(246—5—20.)

During the tea interval, their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and H. H. the Jam Saheb with collection boxes visited the tents and stands, and were loudly cheered everywhere.

On the re-start after the tea interval, Pai joined Vithal and sent up 250 by nicely placing Warden to leg for 4. Two singles and a couple of 4 each by Pai and Vithal brought up 260, which was quickly followed by 270 with two boundary hits to leg off Mirza. Vatcha, who was now put in charge of the attack, was severely punished by Pai. The Hindus had by this time thoroughly collared the attack. The board showed 290.

Loud cheering then greeted the appearance of the third century on the board, to which Vithal's contribution was 90. At 312 Pai was l.-b.-w., to Parekh.

(312—6—34.)

Bhuta Ram of Patiala, who partnered Vithal, opened by putting Parekh to leg for 3. The Patiala man now slogged away and Parekh gave him some tempting ones. 330 went up. Vithal now required three runs to complete his century. He then knocked up the required number of runs with a boundary stroke off Parekh, amid loud cheering. His brilliant career at wicket then terminated as he was immediately after caught in the slips by Mirza off Parekh.

(337—7—101.)

Vithal's contribution included eleven 4's. Stumps were at this stage drawn for the day. The game will be continued to-day at 11.30 a.m.

The scores:—

HINDUS.

1st Innings.

V. Kantak, st. Mulla, b Parekh	91
D. B. Deodher, c Mulla, b Vatcha	0
P. Shivram, c Warden, b Parekh	57
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala (Capt.) b Vajifdar	9
P. Vithal, c Mirza, b Parekh	101
P. Ganpat, b Warden	20
M. D. Pai, l.-b.-w., b Parekh	34
Bhuta Ram, batting	17
S. M. Joshi, Y. J. Joshi, M. H. Chandarana, To bat.	
Extras	8
Total (for 7 wickets)	337

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—1—2; 2—98; 3—132; 4—188; 5—246; 6—312; 7—337.

The Parsi team: Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.); Mr. J. S. Warden; Mr. M. D. Parekh; Mr. D. D. Driver; Mr. D. K. Kapadia; Mr. S. M. Chothia; Mr. H. J. Vajifdar; Mr. H. F. Mulla; Mr. M. B. Vatcha; Mr. B. Mirza and Mr. S. Gandby.

THE CRICKET CARNIVAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you permit me to suggest that the bats used by Major Greig, Capt. Goldie and H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala should be put up to auction on the final Day of the Carnival, and that a lady of rank be asked to officiate as auctioneer; I am confident that they will fetch handsome prices. Let the War Fund be the stimulant in this connection. —Yours, etc.

G. A. F.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

A POLICE OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

(Associated Press.)

BENARES, Dec. 16.

To-day in the Benares Conspiracy Case Inspector Mukerjee further examined said that he vacated one of the two police bungalows in the Cantonment for the accommodation of the three Lahore approver witnesses, and to keep them apart from the other witnesses. They were sent to the bungalow under escort, but they were afraid to stay there, so were removed to the lock-up at their own request.

In cross-examination witness said that he first heard or Mani Lal's statement in July from Mr. Scott O'Connor and he was then ordered to search for Preonath, Vinyak Rao, Annada and Sachindra who were wanted in the supplementary case in Lahore. He first began to search for Sachindra in April, 1914, as he had been asked by the C. I. D. He saw Bibhuti the first time at the time of his arrest on the 26th June 1915. On two occasions his mother and grand-mother had interviews with him, first at the Kotwali police station three or four days after his arrest and again later on after he had made his statement. On the first occasion three police officers were present. The women began to cry loudly and Bibhuti rebuked them and told them to go away. Then his mother asked who would feed her. He said God will and gave them a lecture quoting from the Gita. He also lectured to the police asking them what they were doing for the country's good. Witness said in reply that anarchism was futile but Bibhuti was as determined as ever. Witness never saw Bibhuti in jail except in the presence of Mr. Corbett and Mr. Scott O'Connor.

CONGESTION IN MADRAS HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

A Madras Government order relating to the growth of arrears in the High Court says that the Governor in Council has had for some time under his consideration various proposals which have been made for dealing with the growth of arrears in the High Court. The matter was discussed in connection with the resolution moved in the Legislative Council by the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ramanuja Achariar and it has formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India and the Judges of the High Court. The Government are convinced that the chief cause of the accumulation of arrears is to be found in the increase in the volume of business coming before the Court. This is mainly due to the increase of subordinate courts which in turn has been rendered necessary by the growth of litigation. The order concludes that there is little prospect of any considerable reduction being made in the business of the High Court or of any means being found for expediting to any appreciable degree the rate of disposal of that business. The Governor in Council is satisfied that the increase made in recent years to the number of Judges could not have been avoided with due regard to the interests of litigants.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

The feature of the share market in the section devoted to jute shares was the strong demand for Gondalparah shares which advanced to Rs. 428. There was more inquiry for coal shares in which a fair volume of business was transacted at steady rates. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhulanbaree 25-8; Bokaro and Ramgarh 13-4, 13-8; Burra Dhemo 10; Equitable 30; Ghusick 13-6, 13-8, 13-12; Lakurka 15-8, 15-12; Nodiha 7; Raneegunge 27-12.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 85-8, 86-8; Clive 7 per cent. (pref) 105, 106; Delta (ord) 417, 420 s.i.; Empire (ord) 24-6, 24-10, 24-12, 24-2, 24-6; Fort Gloster (ord) 386, 387, 390; Fort William (ord) 103 to 106-8; Fort William (pref) 117; Gondalpara 420 to 428; Hooghly (pref) 12-12, 13; Howrah (ord) 212, 213, 214, 215; Kamarhatty (ord) 312, 310, 312; Kamarhatty (pref) 105, 106; Kanknarrah (ord) 410, 416 Kelvin (ord) 325; Reliance (ord) 184, 185; Reliance (pref) 104.

Miscellaneous:—Bowreah Cotton (ord) 170 to 173; Calcutta Steam 111; Dunbar Cotton (pref) 43 to 49; Goosery Cotton (ord) 7, 7-8; India General (deb) par.

Government Paper, three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 81-4 to 81-6 nominal and small lots were done at Rs. 81-10 to 81-12.

The following States in the Simla District have contributed to the Punjab Aeroplane Fleet Fund:—Nalagarh State Rs. 3,000 Subbal Rs. 1,500 Arki Rs. 1,300 Bhajji Koti and Mahlog Rs. 1,000 each, Balsan, Dhami and Baghat Rs. 500 each, Kuthar and Theog Rs. 200 each.

THE RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

Government House at Malabar Point was powerfully suggestive last night of Cremorneout festive night and no fewer than twelve hundred or more people of distinction,—ladies included, of course, were stimulated with admiration of the beautiful electric installation which her Excellency Lady Willingdon exchanged for the time-worn Chinese lanterns. The emerald banks leading to Government House were embedded with electric bulbs of emerald shade and in all other directions there were festoons of electric jets. The effect was beautiful in the extreme, and Lady Willingdon must have been heartily congratulated by all on this scenic transformation at Government House. The guests of their Excellencies, in their delight at Lord and Lady Willingdon's hospitality, appeared for a couple of hours to forget that the war was on, but they recollected what their Excellencies had done and will continue to do to preserve the interests of the Empire. Hindus, Parsis, Mahomedans and Europeans mixed in brotherhood. The ladies of all communities mixed in unfeigned sisterhood, and while social intercourse continued, their Excellencies, Lady Helen Brassey and Miss Eva Brand, by their movements, threw a lustre on the brilliant gathering.

It was soon after 9 o'clock that the genial staff were ready to meet the guests at the platform. Guests entitled to the Private Entree entered the State Bungalow by the main entrance, the remainder by the billiard room staircase entrance. When sufficient people had arrived, their Excellencies proceeded in procession from the Private Bungalow in the following order:—

Sub-Major Sher M. Khan, A.-D.-C.

Capt. De Geiger, A.D.C. Capt. Pole-Carew, A.D.C.

Capt. Gannon, A.D.C. The Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas.

Capt. Goldie, A.D.C. Capt. Rigby, R.A. M.C.

Major Greig, M.Sec. Mr. Crerar, Priv. Sec.

Colonel Cadell.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES.

Two Indian Officers of the Bodyguard.

When Subedar-Major Sher Khan reached the top of the stairs, the Governor's Band played "God Save The King." The Private Entree guests were the first to be presented to their Excellencies who warmly greeted every one of them as they entered the Throne Room. Her Excellency looked queenly in a black velvet gown over a white petticoat of white embroidered in sequins. She scintillated in jewels, having worn pearls and diamonds with a diamond tiara and order. His Excellency was in evening dress and wore his Order. Those who, with their wives, stood on the left of their Excellencies after being presented were the Chief Justice, the Hon'ble Mr. Lowndes, the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop, the Hon. Members of Council, the Judges of the High Court, H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, H. H. the Jam Saheb, H. H. the Chief of Morvi, H. H. the Rajah of Chota Oodeypore, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani and other first-class Chiefs resplendent in jewels, General Knight, Captain Lumsden, R.N., Consul General Senhor Casanova, Consuls de Carriere Mons Chaidron, Mr. Yatabe and Mr. Carl Deichman.

The recipients of Honours were presented after the Private Entree had finished. Mr. Robertson, I.C.S., Political Secretary, having made the following presentations. His Excellency shook hands with each of them and congratulated each one of them.

Letters Patent of Knighthood to the Hon. Sir J. J. Heaton and Sir Haji Mohammad Yusuf.

The badge of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to Captain Walter Lumsden.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class to Bai Sundrabai Dattatrya Sirur.

The sanads and badges of their titles to Diwan Bahadur Ganpat Sadashiv Rav, Diwan Bahadur Ranchhodbhai Udairam, Khan Bahadur Ghulam Yassin Ghulam Mustafa, Rao Bahadur Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, Rao Bahadur Pandharinath Wamanrao Shikhare, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Venkatesh Joglekar, Rao Bahadur Jamiatram Gavrishankar Shastri, Rao Bahadur Maganlal Motiram Modi, and Rao Bahadur Gajanan Mahadev Kamat.

Then followed the Public Entree who had previously foregathered in the Dining-Room, while Mr. Crerar, Private Secretary, stood on their Excellencies' left, and the Hon'ble Inigo Freeman-Thomas on her Excellency's left. Colonel Cadell, the Raja of Baria and his brother stood near the dais. Captain de Geiger stood opposite the Private Secretary, and the Nawab of Savanur opposite Captain Gannon, Captain Rigby and Captain Pole-Carew, directed the Public Entree guests as they left the Throne-Room after the presentation. Then came the party the arrangements for which were made by Major Greig and Captain Goldie who everybody expected to see wearing the laurel wreath as heroes of Bombay cricket. The guests went in singly and in groups into the Durbar Hall where, in addition to a variety of refreshments, the eye and heart were enchanted with a display of the Willingdon family plate. While the guests were being entertained here, the Indian Officers of the Bodyguard looked after the Indian Officers who looked, every one of them, every inch a hero. It was past twelve when the guests began to depart with a benediction on Lord and Lady Willingdon for a most enjoyable night.

The hon. Mr. M. De P. Webb on Wednesday addressed a special meeting of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce at Madras on the subject of the War and the War League. Rao Bahadur Theagaraya Chetty, President of the Chamber, occupied the chair.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES	PAGE.
Business and Patriotism	6
Sir John French	6
A Democratic Fiction	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	9
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	7
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	5, 7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL	
Bombay Government Gazette	4
Saturday's Racing	4
The Reception at Government House	5
Bombay Cricket Carnival	5
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	4
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
The Health of the Presidency	6
GENERAL NEWS.	
"If I Had Been President"	4
German Brutality to British Prisoners	9
Armenian Refuges—An Appeal	9
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	10
SHIPPING	3
COMMERCIAL	3
THE WEATHER	4
CORRESPONDENCE	4, 5 & 9
ILLUSTRATIONS	5 & 9

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, December 17, 1915.

BUSINESS AND PATRIOTISM.

One of the advantages of conducting commercial undertakings by public companies with limited liability is that the limitation stops short at the exercise of the human qualities which individuals, and even firms, are sometimes apt to be weak enough to display. The public company has no soul, as the man who removes his account from a private bank to a joint stock concern quickly discovers. It would be too much, therefore, perhaps to expect a board of directors, feeling the great weight of the responsibility in regard to other people's money that is thrust upon their shoulders, to be unduly stirred by the soul of patriotism, though one might expect that in a meeting of shareholders there might be existent some few selfless patriots to urge that in times of national crisis sacrifices should be willingly borne for the sake of the Empire and the cause of civilisation, and grievances forgotten until times of peace were restored. But there, again, one must make allowances for the qualms of a man who feels that he is acting in a fiduciary character; for is not every shareholder, so to speak, a trustee for his fellow shareholders? And should he not think carefully, however he may be willing to sacrifice profits, so far as he himself is concerned, before he attempts to compel his neighbour to sacrifice what the latter may be less able to afford than himself. It is necessary therefore to be cautious in one's judgments of the director and the shareholder, and not to confuse their actions, as such, with the sentiments that would really inspire them in their private capacities.

There may be those who regard as an unedifying spectacle the meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company which took place in this city on Wednesday evening. The grievance of public companies, who have their offices in London and earn their profits in India, and have to pay income tax in both countries, is an old one, which some people will sympathise with and some will not, according to whether they hold shares or not. Hitherto it has been extremely hard to persuade any Chancellor of the Exchequer in England to listen to their tale of woe with any effect. Deputations, if we remember rightly, have been received and have been sent away with soft words and promises of consideration, but the tax has been, afterwards, remorselessly collected. For ourselves, we have never regarded the bearing of this double burden by people who are getting fairly handsome profits, with any grave concern. If public companies managing Indian concerns, no matter where the capital comes from, want to indulge in the luxury of an office and a board of directors in England, we can see no reason why they should not pay for it. And if the double tax has the effect of forcing them to transfer their head offices to this country, where they make their money, so much the better. We welcome, therefore, the decision of the shareholders of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company to transfer its entire administrative control and management to Bombay, and we wish that the example might be followed by others. It is quite certain that the Directors, in spite of the alternative, would not have recommended this step if they had thought that the administration and management of the concern were likely to suffer so seriously as to bring about a reduction in profits. On the other hand, we think the change will be to the advantage of the shareholders, who will be better situated with a managing board and a head office in Bombay and it will be certainly welcomed by the public at large, for whose service the Company works and enjoys all its privileges. It will give them a better hold on the Company and opens out a prospect of a more effectual and speedy remedying of many of the grievances from which they suffer. All that is so much to the good. The change, from the public point of view, is in that sense a most desirable one.

But such is not the reason that has brought it about. The reason was very frankly, and almost naively, explained by the Chairman, Sir Sassoon David. It is the double tax. He made no bones about it and why should he? For have we not said that public companies are not expected to have a soul. Imagine Mr. Jones, in such a situation, saying to Mr. Smith, "Look here, old chap, this war tax is going to be a big thing and it is going to grow. I am paying about seventeen and a half per cent. on my profits now, and if this goes on I shall have to pay more. What I propose to do is to take my business out of the jurisdiction of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer to a place where I shall have only to pay about 2½ per cent." Mr. Smith's answer would probably be, "I consider this a damned unpatriotic thing to do. No doubt yours is a hard case. But you might, at least, wait till the war is over, and, in the meanwhile, contribute your share to the national burden." And, if Mr. Jones announced his unpatriotic sentiments from, a public platform we fancy he would meet with a very short shrift. The cases of course are not parallel, but the sentiment seems to us to be the same. That is practically what the Chairman of Wednesday's meeting had to tell the shareholders of the B. E. S. & T. Company.

Meanwhile, we are faced with the fact that, owing to the war, a very large increase has taken place in the rate of the English tax, and it is obvious to all of us that before the war is over that increase may not improbably be further augmented. Even when the war is over it would seem to be certain, having regard to the enormous Public Debt it is accumulating, that the rate of the tax must for many years continue to be a very high one. . . . Therefore, Gentlemen, we are advised by counsel that if you are to *escape* from the burden of the English tax you cannot continue to have a board of directors in London or the management of the business in any form or shape conducted from the United Kingdom.

One can sympathise with the lacerated patriotic sentiments of the shareholders who found themselves thus called upon to take steps to escape the burden of the war tax. Let us hope that it will not enter the head of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to introduce a measure to prevent the removal of the head offices of Indian companies from England during the period of the war.

SIR JOHN FRENCH.

The news of the resignation by Sir John French, or Viscount French as he now is, will be received with feelings of sincere regret by all who have studied with intelligence the course of the campaign on the Western Front during the past seventeen months. The reason given by the War Office is that the Field-Marshal asked to be relieved of his command, and it is added that he has been appointed to command the armies in the United Kingdom. In passing one may say that that is not merely a case of being placed on the shelf, because the work that has to be done in the training of the new armies is one that requires the control of a supreme master hand, and Viscount French, in his new capacity, will be carrying a responsibility almost as heavy as that of a commander in the field. And it will be a great asset to the new armies that their preparation and training will be under the control of a man so experienced in the nature of the warfare they will have to wage.

But what will interest the public is: What are the reasons that have led the Field-Marshal to resign the command on the Western Front? As to that we are in the dark. It may be that General French disagrees with the policy which is now being followed in the diversion of large forces to the Balkan theatre of war and considers they should have all been concentrated on the effort in the West. But, while there is no definite information, it is a matter of notoriety that there has been no little friction for sometime past in the Headquarters Staff in France. Two generals have resigned owing to inability to get on with their superiors, and more than one has been sent home. One of these has since been given another command. It seems to us highly desirable that the Government should let the public into the secret of all these troubles. The tongue of rumour will be set wagging in no beneficial way by this latest development, and at least we ought to be told why Sir John French has found it necessary to give up his command. In the meanwhile, whatever may be the reasons, and, quite apart from the question as to whether it is advantageous that there should be a change of command, it is impossible to forget the immense services rendered to the Allied cause by Field-Marshal French, from the brilliant retreat from Mons to the battles of the Marne and the Aisne and the prolonged resistance of the German offensive during the year of warfare against heavy odds which followed. Viscount French has deserved well of his country and his name will go down to history as one of the greatest of England's generals. In his successor, Sir Douglas Haig, who has had a brilliant career during this war, the Empire will have every confidence.

A DEMOCRATIC FICTION.

No nation has been less consulted as to its real sympathies since the outbreak of war than the American. No note addressed by the State Department, no action taken by that body of a nature likely to affect the relations between the United States and a foreign Power can be said to have expressed the genuine sentiments of the American people or to have voiced their thoughts or desires. At a period in her history, when, as a country with an immense heterogenous population, every movement in the outer world must act as a powerful reflex on her own domestic destiny, America, far from being a coherent democratic entity, has been as much a mere name as the most antiquated autocracy. Whatever may be the Constitution of the State, in practice America has recently meant three men,—Bryan, Lansing and Woodrow Wilson. In no important and far-reaching discussion do the American people seem to have been consulted, and the pronouncements in and out of the Congress appear in actual practice, as nothing more than the private opinion of individuals publicly voiced, without any idea having ever existed in the minds of those who voiced them that they could affect the policy which they, on paper, were supposed to direct. This is amply evidenced by the fact that eminent American publicists and politicians, like ex-president Roosevelt and Mr. Choate, have expressed their views in terms not usually employed by the leaders of a country which understands its duties as a neutral, and, moreover, is determined to maintain that status at all costs. Their utterances, and it must be recollected that they speak for millions, who, under all circumstances, follow their lead, are eloquent of the existence in the United States of a large mass of citizens, who, quite apart from racial sentiments, see in the possibility of a Teutonic success the gravest menace that has ever loomed on the usually placid horizons of the White House. But these leaders and the masses who follow them are, in as far as actual results are concerned, as incoherent and as impotent to make an impression on the field of international controversy as are the Hottentots. The reason for this is that the American people are merged in the President in any question of national concern. What is infinitely worse, the American nation are lost as a power in the idiosyncrasies, personal, religious and otherwise of the individual they select to be, not so much the master of their destinies, as the symbol of their freedom and omnipotence. In every recent exposition of President Wilson's policy we have felt, not the pulse of the American people, but the personality of the man who is supposed to represent it. The Head of the U.S.A. is a profoundly religious individual, and that means in our age, not adherence to the defined Christian theory, but, rather to one's own conception of it. The people of the U.S.A. may think that their Christian duty is to annihilate the latest anti-Christ, but we have had no outward official interpretation of such a thought. But, on the other hand, we know that President Wilson's conception of the Gospel,—it is by this that he would have us believe he rules,—is that whatever Germany may do to despoil the world and degrade his Creed, America must look on, and led by her Chief of State, in the guise for the time being of a pastor, occasionally burst forth into exotic prayer! Had President Wilson been a Confucian, or a Jew or an Episcopalian then American policy would have been different. The policy of America is really the practice of certain theories prevalent in some of the popular chapels of New York. The American people have nothing to do with it as a nation. The attitude of ex-Secretary Bryan towards the Ford mission of Peace recalls the most ludicrous phases of Puritan England of the day of Praise-God Barebones, and we can recall no instance to parallel that of an ex-Minister making an exhibition of himself to the extent which Mr. Bryan did, on the departure of the Ford faddists to neutral countries. Yet Mr. Bryan, until a few months ago, meant the U.S.A. as far as the outside world was concerned. It is Mr. Lansing now. The future historian, desirous of giving a true picture, of America during the war, will be able to record that during that time the American nation were sleeping partners, but that Messrs. Bryan, Wilson and Lansing Ltd. carried on the business for them!

THE HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENCY.

RECORD BIRTH RATE IN 1914.

The Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bombay, for 1914, which is fuller than many Government reports, contains some points of great interest. The year was not so healthy as its immediate predecessor, which was exceptional by reason of the reduced mortality from almost every cause. 55,965 deaths were registered against 521,539 in 1913 exhibiting an increase of over half a lakh. The mortality returns, however, did not reach the high figures recorded during the early years of the decennium, so that the death-rate, 20.48, was still short of the mean, 30.33. It is interesting to compare this rate with those recorded in other parts of India during the same year. Madras with a death-rate of 25.1 was comparatively the healthiest of the bigger provinces, Bengal had a death-rate of 31.57, the United Provinces 33.46, while the Central Provinces recorded the highest death-rate, of 36.69 per one thousand. The difference between the rates for rural (31.82) and urban (33.76) areas was not very marked. For the former the highest death-rate (40.42) was recorded in Nasik District and the lowest (21.65) in Ratnagiri District. For urban areas there was naturally a very wide variation in the death-rates, between 72.12 for Sholapur and 16.83 for Godhra Out of 85 towns in the Presidency, 16 returned death-rates of over 40. Among these besides Sholapur, Lonavla registered 55.47, Pandharpur 52.61, Ahmedabad 41.66 and Poona 40.78. Considering deaths by sexes it is found that deaths among the male population exceeds those among the female population, the proportion being 107.35 to every 100. In Sindh the ratio of male to female deaths was 117.87 to 100.

HIGH INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The Report calls attention to the excessive rate of mortality among children under five years of age. 264,302 deaths giving a death-rate of 95.51 were recorded, over 45 per cent. of the total registered deaths occuring at this age period. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner of the Southern Registration District, makes some interesting observations on child mortality in that district. The infant mortality rate for Kanara (214.8) was far in excess of even the very high rates for the districts of Dharwar (161), Belgaum (150) and Bijapur (146.4). This excess, it is stated is invariable and a table giving the percentage of deaths which occurred in these districts among infants under one month, between one and six months, and between 6 and 12 months shows that in Kanara many infants die, and in a large majority of instances, within one month of birth: the infantile death-rates by talukas of Belgaum and Dharwar districts show that in certain talukas the percentage of infants dying within 30 days of birth approximates that of Kanara, and "these talukas are those in which rice is grown and in which malaria is endemic."

UNPRECEDENTED NUMBER OF BIRTHS.

As against the greater unhealthiness of the year must be reckoned the fact that the total of births registered, 7,33,076, reached an unprecedentedly high figure, exceeding that of the preceding year by 48,273, and the decennial mean by 66,454. The birth-rate for the year was 37.43 and was in excess of those registered in Bengal (33.86), Madras (33.5), but lower than those recorded in United Provinces (44.93) the Punjab (46.28) and the Central Provinces (51.37). It is instructive to note the very wide difference between the birth-rates for rural areas (43.68) and that for urban areas (26.9). Over rural areas the variation in birth-rate was from 61.02 for Nandurbar Taluka in West Khandesh to 28.64 for Supa petha in Kanara. But the disparity in birth-rate was much more evident in urban areas; Dohad recorded a birth-rate of 67.83, while the rate for Poona City was only 10.33. Out of 85 towns 23 returned birth-rates of over 40.

THE HIGHEST BIRTH-RATE.

Besides Dohad which recorded the highest birth-rate, Sholapur returned 58.95, Nadiad 44.31, Kaira 42.07. At the other end of the scale there were 13 towns in which the recorded birth-rate was less than 20. Among these were Belgaum (17.17), Ahmednagar (16.91), Lonavala (16.75), Surat (11.44) and Poona. The figures do not, however, correspond to actual facts everywhere and some allowance must be made for imperfect registration. It is expected that the appointment of Health Officers for Surat and Poona will lead to an improvement in registration. In Ahmedabad a very satisfactory rise in the number of births is recorded. In Sind the birth-rate was 21.95 against 21.06 in 1913. A divergence was again noticed between rural and urban birth-rates, but that for urban areas (33.18) was much in excess of that for rural areas (20.42) thus reversing the condition in the Presidency. The ratio of male to female births in the Presidency was as 107.29 to 100.

Notes of the Day.

Resignations of Generals.

A propos of Sir John French's resignation, on which we comment in our leading columns, the remarks of "Truth" on the resignation of Sir James Willcocks,—of which, by the way, we had not heard in India,—will be read with interest. "Truth" says, the cause is much the same as that which led to the resignation of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. A lieutenant-general of 1908, when he arrived in France last Autumn, Sir James Willcocks was senior to Sir Douglas Haig, whose seniority as lieutenant-general only dated from October 31, 1910. But when Sir Douglas was promoted to the rank of full general on November 16 of last year he stepped over the head of General Willcocks, who then came under his command. When one general is placed over another under such circumstances great tact is wanted on both sides to prevent friction.

A Bad Practice.

"Truth" adds:—

The public are not concerned with these personal quarrels between generals, and only look at their resignations from the point of view of efficiency. What it comes to is this: that the services of two of the best fighting leaders we have—Generals Smith-Dorrien and Willcocks—are lost to the country just when they are most wanted because they have not "got on" with their seniors. The right thing to do is to send them to other theatres of war where the conditions for getting on are more favourable. This was Napoleon's invariable practice, for if he had "sacked" his marshals every time they quarrelled with one another he would have had none left to carry on his campaign.

Of course, since the above was written Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien has been given the East African Command.

Death of Mrs. Congreve.

We deeply regret, says "India," to record the death on Thursday of last week (November 11) of Mrs. Congreve, at the age of eighty-two. Like her famous husband, Dr. Richard Congreve, to whom she was married as long ago as 1854, she took the warmest interest in Indians and Indian questions; and was never weary of recalling the visit she paid to India in the 'seventies, when she stayed with her brother-in-law, the late Mr. J. C. Geddes, of the Indian Civil Service. Mr. Wacha has told the story in his biographical sketch of how at a later period she nursed Mr. Gokhale on the occasion of an illness which overtook him on his first visit to England. Since the death of Dr. Congreve in 1899, Mrs. Congreve had lived much in retirement; but her hold on Indian questions never weakened.

The Example of Aundh.

It has often been pointed out how in some matters of administration many Indian States,—whose rulers are not seldom believed to be inclined to a benevolent autocracy,—have shown the way to British administrators. The introduction of compulsory education and the separation of judicial and executive functions,—two of the pressing needs of the people,—have long become *faits accomplis* in some of these States. The revival of village panchayats in some form or other has also been brought about by others. The Chief of Aundh, who very recently introduced compulsory primary education in his State, is now making arrangements for the introduction of the panchayats system. If the ruler of a small State like Aundh has recognised the need of giving back to the people one of their most cherished and ancient privileges, cannot the Government of Bombay recognise this need as far as the people in their territory are concerned?

The Health of the City.

But for a slight rise in the death-rate there was not much change to report in the conditions of health in the city last week. The total number of deaths registered was 488 against 464 of the previous week. In the corresponding week of last year the total mortality stood at 467, but the past quinquennial mean was much higher, viz 566. Plague registered seven attacks and seven deaths, being two deaths more than in the previous week. Of small-pox, there were 15 attacks and 7 deaths. Cholera was absent as usual. The mortality from the other principal diseases was as follows:—Malaria 10, enteric 1, phthisis 22, other diseases of the respiratory system 154, tubercular diseases 11, old age and debility 69, diarrhoea 40 and dysentry 11. The total number of live births registered during the week was 537, a figure much higher than that of the total mortality.

The Flame.

"I'd dash to earth the sweetest bowl
That drowned a single thought of thee!"
—BYRON.

I thought to quench the burning flame;
To stem the once imperious river;
To lose the threads in Life's great game
Till You meant nothing but—a name,
For ever and for ever!
Vain hope!—the tide of running years,
Oerburdened with their novel sorrows,
Revives the Dream, though traced thro' tears,
Obsessed with Loss, such as endears
The Past in contrast with the morrows!
Wiser I now would keep the Flame
Aglow, to lumine each endeavour:
For you grow more than just—a name,
O Guardian Angel in the game
For ever and for ever.

K. K. A.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

SUCCEEDS SIR JOHN FRENCH.

RELATIONS WITH GRECE IMPROVING.

FOUR ZEPPELINS DESTROYED.

Sir John French has relinquished his command at his own instance and Sir Douglas Haig has been appointed as successor.

Sir John French has been created a Viscount and has been appointed Field-Marshal commanding the troops in the United Kingdom.

An Athens message says that the Entente's relations with Greece are steadily improving. The Bulgarian Minister in Athens has issued a reassuring announcement indicating that the Bulgarians will not enter Greece.

The Greek Government has commandeered all Greek vessels of above 1,500 tons at Cardiff to proceed to Hampton Roads for cargoes of foodstuffs.

A Rome communiqué reports successful transport of Italian troops to Albania.

British artillery in the west was active on Thursday and did considerable damage to hostile trenches. British aeroplanes raided the Henvilly aerodrome successfully.

It is reported that four Zeeppelins have been destroyed quite recently.

A report which emanates from a Montenegrin source states that for the coming Spring offensive, the Russians have 4,000,000 fresh troops available.

The Russian troops in Persia continue to pursue the Turco-Germans on the Hamadan Road.

A Cairo message announces another engagement on the Western Frontier. The enemy attacked vigorously but were driven back with losses.

The Austrian reply to Dr. Wilson's Ancona Note is completely evasive.

Cannonading and mining continue in the Dardanelles.

A most competent authority estimates that out of the total of two million Armenians one million have been murdered.

GERMANS ON AMERICAN STEAMERS.

ALLEGED REMOVAL BY FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

A Note to France has been despatched dealing with the alleged removal of non-combatant Germans from American steamers bound for Peurto Rico. The Note demands their release.

SIR JOHN FRENCH RELINQUISHES HIS COMMAND.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG SUCCEEDS.

BRITISH COMMANDER IN FRANCE.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG APPOINTED

NEW APPOINTMENT FOR SIR JOHN FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

In the House of Commons Sir Edwin Cornwall asked whether the selection of General Joffre as Generalissimo of all the French forces would necessitate any important changes in the higher British commands.

Mr. Asquith replied:—"Some changes will be announced almost immediately. They are not connected in any way with the French Government's changes."

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The War Office announces that General Sir Douglas Haig has been appointed to succeed Field-Marshal Sir John French in command of the Army in France and Flanders.

The War Office says that Sir John French relinquished his command at his own instance.

He has been appointed Field-Marshal commanding the troops in the United Kingdom.

The King has made him a Viscount.

LATER.

The following is the text of the War Office's announcement with regard to Sir John French's new appointment:

Since the commencement of the war during sixteen months of severe and incessant strain Field-Marshal French has most ably commanded our armies in France and Flanders. He has now at his own instance relinquished the command. His Majesty's Government with full appreciation and gratitude at the conspicuous services which Sir John French has rendered the country at the Front, have with the King's full approval requested him to accept the appointment of Field-Marshal, Commanding-in-Chief of the Troops in the United Kingdom.

Sir John French has accepted the appointment.

The King has been pleased to confer on Sir John French the dignity of a Viscount of the United Kingdom.

EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN,

ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT.

CAIRO, Dec. 16.

It is officially announced that another engagement occurred on the western frontier on the 13th, Colonel Gordon encountering 24 miles westward of Matruh 1,200 hostile Arabs with guns and machine-guns under Gaafar Pasha.

The enemy attacked vigorously but were driven back with heavy losses. As the daylight failed we were unable to ascertain the figures.

Our casualties were:—

Killed:—Four British and four Indians.

Wounded:—Five British officers, eighteen of other ranks and fifteen Indians.

The prisoners among whom is Sheikh Tiashan Gabril, state that in the fight on the 11th instant the enemy lost eighty killed and over thirty wounded.

CANNONADING AND MINING IN GALLIPOLI.

PARIS, Dec. 16.

A communiqué says:—

Cannonading and mining continue in the Dardanelles.

DIFFICULTIES OF TURKISH REINFORCEMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London 15th December:—The naval writer Dr. Pollen attaches importance to the recent sinking of a transport in Pandirma Bay. The Turks' reinforcements, in order to avoid the Bulair Isthmus covered by warships' guns, have been sent by rail to Panderma on the Asiatic coast of the Sea of Marmora.

From here the reinforcements must walk to the narrows and be ferried across or face the submarines. The road is doubtless difficult or impassable owing to the rains, hence the endeavour to use the sea route and the sinking of the transport.

STRENGTH OF TURKISH ARMY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Mr. Tennant in the House of Commons stated that Turkey has in the field 650,000 men convertible into a million if she is given sufficient supply of German material.

ALLIES AND GREECE.

RELATIONS STEADILY IMPROVING.

BULGARIANS NOT TO ENTER GREECE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Dec. 15.

Everything is at present going very favourably for the Entente and the relations with Greece are steadily improving. King Constantine will attend a Russian Ball on the Tsar's nameday.

The Bulgarian Minister has issued a reassuring announcement indicating that the Bulgarians will not enter Greece. The latter has now given the Allies free movement over a large sweep of territory in the Greek Eastern Macedonia and is removing the Greek troops westward.

GREEK FRONTIER.

NOT CROSSED BY BULGARIANS.

PARIS, Dec. 16.

A communiqué says:—

Nothing new has occurred with the Eastern Army. The Bulgarians have not crossed the Greek frontier.

ALLIES' RETREAT PROCEEDING.

ATHENS, Dec. 14.

The retreat of the Allies is proceeding as rapidly as the transport of war materials to Salonika allows. Works for an entrenched camp are being quickly effected.

GREECE AND ENTENTE.

ATTITUDE OF GOODWILL STRENGTHENING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 16.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London 13th December:—It is understood in Paris that Greece has agreed to have only one division of Greek troops at Salonika. The recent improvement in the Greek attitude towards the Entente is attributed in Paris to two causes, one being Greek discontent at the position at Monastir, which is said to be occupied really by Bulgarians, with sufficient Teutons to save appearances.

It is believed that the presence of the Bulgarians contrary to the German assurances to King Constantine is a second cause strengthening the attitude of goodwill to the Entente. Consequently an effective complete agreement has been arrived at.

The "Echo de Paris" states that Sir E. Grey and M. Briand jointly drew up the diplomatists' instructions. Lord Kitchener, General Joffre and General Gallieni signed the orders. The military effect of this unity has already been felt.

There is much speculation as to the possibilities of the enemy's pursuing the Allies into Greece. It is understood that the crossing of the frontier by the Bulgarians would be a violation of the assurances whereon King Constantine was relying. The presence of a hereditary enemy on Greek soil would seriously affect the popular attitude.

The "Temps" contemplates a period of quiescence at Salonika while the Serbian troops in Albania, estimated at 200,000 are refitted and strengthened by the Italians. Then there will be a simultaneous offensive wherein the Franco-British Serbs Italian and Russian forces will join.

SIGNIFICANT GREEK MOVE.

LAYING IN SUPPLIES OF FOODSTUFFS.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Greek Government has iommandered all Greek vessels of above fifteen-hundred tons at Cardiff and ordered them to proceed to Hampton Roads for cargoes of foodstuffs.

GREEK SHIPS AT MALTA.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR RELEASE.

MALTA, Dec. 15.

It is understood that fresh instructions have been received sanctioning the release of some Greek ships held up here.

KING CONSTANTINE ILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Mr. Donoghue wires from Athens that King Constantine has a mild attack of influenza and the Court physicians have counselled complete rest and absentation from State affairs.

FIGHTING IN THE BALKANS.

ANGLO-FRENCH OPERATIONS.

AN INTERESTING RETROSPECT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Reuter's correspondent with Headquarters in the Balkans telegraphing on December 13th, says:—

The French on withdrawing from Strumnitza linked up with the British and since then combined movements have been carried out with the greatest precision and regularity.

During the fighting on December 6th a wounded officer counted seven lines of Bulgars advancing in waves to attack a rocky peak, several thousand men being concentrated over a front of two-hundred yards.

CAUGHT BY SEVENTY-FIVES.

Scarcity of artillery prevented the British from profiting by the target, but two days later when a junction had been effected with the French the Bulgarians attempted similar tactics and were caught by the seventy-fives which did fearful execution.

The French afterwards shelled the village of Dedeli which was blown to bits and this inflicted terrible loss on the Bulgarians, who were somewhat hasty in occupying it.

The Bulgarians during the remainder of the retirement were not so eager to come to close quarters. Consequently the Anglo-French casualties were only a few dozen during the remainder of the week, apart from the severe losses in fighting on the 6th, which, however, numbered under a thousand.

COUNTRY CLEARED OF FOODSTUFFS.

The Allies during the retirement cleared the country of foodstuffs. It was amazing to see the soldiers driving herds of cattle and sheep. They regarded the task as a great joke.

Meanwhile reinforcements have been pouring into Salonika. The most recent arrivals are Scottish regiments which have created a fine impression.

The great semi-circle of hills round Salonika has been very strongly fortified and is regarded as impregnable.

GERMAN FORCES WITH THE BULGARIANS.

ONLY SMALL ARTILLERY DETACHMENTS.

SALONIKA, Dec. 15.

According to the best available information there are only small German detachments, chiefly artillery, with the Bulgarians.

ITALIAN TROOPS FOR ALBANIA.

TRANSPORT STRIKES A MINE.

ROME, Dec. 15.

A communiqué says: The Austrian bombardment of Mescchanbmen and San Giovanni has in no way interfered with the Italian communications to Albania whither troops have been successfully transported. One transport and one destroyer struck floating mines but the troops and crews were saved by the escorting vessels with the exception of forty-three who were mostly killed by an explosion.

AUSTRIA AND AMERICA.

EVASIVE REPLY TO ANCONA NOTE.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 16.

The Austrian reply to the Ancona Note was handed to the United States Ambassador in Vienna on December 14th.

It is completely evasive and asks for particular instances of the violations of international law by submarine commanders. It declares that Austria is willing in principle to enter into an exchange of opinion with the American Government and expresses sympathy with the American victims.

CABINET SUPPORTS DR. WILSON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

The Cabinet has unanimously supported President Wilson regarding Austria and has agreed that the diplomatic relations must be severed if the American demands are not met.

SAFE CONDUCTS FOR BOY ED AND VON PAPEN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.

The British Embassy has been authorised to issue safe-conducts for Boy Ed and von Papen who will sail for Rotterdam on December 21st.

BRITISH ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

HOSTILE TRENCHES BADLY DAMAGED.

ENEMY AERODROME BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

A Pres Bureau despatch from the Headquarters in France says that the enemy yesterday evening exploded a mine south-east of Ypres.

The crater was immediately occupied by our bomb throwers who repulsed an attack. We seized an enemy barricade south of Messines with trifling loss. Our artillery has been active to-day and has done considerable damage to hostile trenches. The hostile artillery has been active about Ypres.

Our aeroplanes raided the Hervilly aerodrome successfully. There have been ten combats in the air in course of which an enemy battleplane was felled by one of our reconnaissance machines. One of our machines was forced down within our lines.

FRENCH AIR RAID.

AVIATION CAMP BOMBED,

PARIS, Dec. 16.

Last night's communiqué said:—There had been the usual cannonading. French aeroplanes continued their activity. A squadron of thirteen dropped bombs on the aviation camp east of Mulhausen striking the hangars. There were fifteen enemy aircraft in the camp but only five rose and unsuccessfully tried to drive off the French flotilla.

FOUR ZEPPELINS DESTROYED.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 15.

It is reported that a new Zeppelin stationed near Hamburg exploded on November 17th, and that another Zeppelin was destroyed at the end of November at Bitterfeld.

LATER.

The new Super-Zeppelin L 22 has been destroyed by the explosion of a bomb as it was leaving the shed in Western Schleswig. The crew of forty were killed or wounded. The huge shed was demolished.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

L 22 had been only a few weeks in use. She is described as a sister ship of Z18 which recently exploded at Toender Schleswig. L 23 had all the latest improvements, including platforms on the top of the envelope for machine guns and anti-aircraft guns, invisible gondolas and detachable rafts in case of accidents at sea.

It was Z28 which was wrecked near Hamburg.

Four Zeppelins have been destroyed quite recently.

RUSSIA'S SPRING OFFENSIVE.

FOUR MILLION FRESH TROOPS AVAILABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The Montenegrin General Martinovitch who was attached to the Russian command for four months, said when he was passing through Rome *en route* for Cetinje, that Russia would resume the offensive in the Spring with four million fresh troops.

RUSSIANS RECAPTURE SMORGEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Following a futile German attack the Russians have retaken Smorgen which is 50 miles from Vilna in the direction of Minsk.

The Russians retreated from Smorgen in mid-October.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN PERSIA.

PURSUIT OF TURCO-GERMANS CONTINUES.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 16.

A communiqué says:—Our forces continue to pursue the Turco-Germans on the Hamadan road.

A deputation of influential Khans from Hamadan have come and begged for protection against the rebels.

FORD'S ARK.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Ford's peace ship has arrived at Kirkwall en route for Christiania.

UNIONIST DISSENTERS.

MR. BONAR LAW'S STIRRING REPLY.

AN OUTSPOKEN WARNING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Bonar Law made a stirring reply to Unionist critics who opposed the Plural Voting Bill going through under the Parliament Act.

The matter arose on the Bill prolonging the life of the present Parliament. Mr. Bonar Low affirmed that to force an election now would do no good and might do great harm.

The Unionists had not joined the Coalition blindfolded. All realised that their political careers might be ruined, but that was nothing compared to the act of their fellow-countrymen who were risking their lives in the trenches.

If his Unionist friends honestly thought that the war was not going to be won without a change of Government, they had better openly go into opposition and move a vote of want of confidence. If the party has lost confidence, he said, we shall not dream of continuing in Government.

The speech is regarded as an outspoken warning to Sir Edward Carson and other Unionist dissenters.

MARKED EFFECT ON THE HOUSE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Unionist papers which have been attacking Government state that Mr. Bonar Law's speech was the feature of the debate.

Its effect on the House was most marked and it undoubtedly prevented discontented Unionists from challenging a division.

TRADING WITH ENEMY EXTENSION BILL.

THE BLACK LIST SCHEME.

LONDON, Dec. 16.

During the Committee stage in the Commons of the Trading with Enemy Extension Bill the Government was urged to abandon the Black List of neutrals and extend it to all persons of enemy association.

Lord Robert Cecil said that the Black List scheme was working successfully abroad including China and the Portuguese East Africa where great injury had been done to German trade with wonderfully little disturbance to British trade. The framework of the Bill was unsuitable to the suggested extension and he asked the House to keep the measure to its present limits.

THE NEW GERMAN LOAN.

EMPHATIC APPEAL IN THE REICHSTAG

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 15.

Speaking in the Reichstag Dr. Helfferich made an emphatic appeal for the passage of the credit of five-hundred millions sterling.

He said that Germany's existence as a nation and Empire had still to be wrested from her enemies. The war must be prosecuted at all risks.

"The great success of the September loan enables us," he said, "to wait till March before another loan is raised, merely issuing Treasury Bills."

DUTCH EAST INDIA LINERS.

TO FOLLOW CAPE ROUTE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

A telegram from Rotterdam says that the Dutch East India liners have been ordered not to use the Suez Canal at present but to follow the Cape route.

There will be ten days instead of a weekly service.

The Manager of the Rotterdamodhe Lloyd said in an interview that the decision was due to the uncertainty of obtaining coals at coaling stations. There was no political reason for the change.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

ANOTHER AWFUL STORY.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Lord Bryce has issued further authenticated details of the massacres of Armenians.

They constitute another awful story of murder, torture and rapine.

A most competent authority estimates that out of the total of two million Armenians one million have been murdered.

GERMAN EXCHANGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 16.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Since the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag the Mark has fallen four points and the leading German securities ten points on the Zurich Bourse.

GALLIPOLI EXPEDITION.

SIR CHARLES MONRO'S ADVICE.

DISCUSSION IN LORDS.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Important references to the Gallipoli expedition were made in the House of Lords on Nov. 18.

Lord Ribblesdale, in putting a question about the situation in the Near East, observed that it was "common knowledge" that Sir Charles Monro had reported in favour of withdrawing from the Dardanelles.

Replying on this point the Marquis of Lansdowne stated:—"The report which Sir Charles Monro made and the evidence accompanying it did not seem to the Cabinet sufficient to enable them to come to any decision upon the great questions of policy involved and for that reason they asked Lord Kitchener to visit the Eastern Mediterranean."

Lord Ribblesdale (L), in asking the Government whether they were in a position to report effective progress in their military operations and political plans in the Near East, said it was common knowledge that Sir Charles Monro had reported in favour of withdrawal from the Dardanelles, and was averse to a continuance of winter operations out there. He should like to know from the Government whether Lord Kitchener had gone out there to act or to withdraw the men. He hoped in the case of the Dardanelles we should be sensible enough to withdraw the troops if military opinion favoured the withdrawal. He thought the mistake our diplomacy had made in the last twenty-five years was that it had not been civil enough. New nationalities of growing wealth and armies had been treated in the same way as they were fifty years ago. He believed that if they had given the King of Bulgaria a Garter he might have been put in a different frame of mind ten months ago.

The German papers seemed pleased with the speech Lord Courtney delivered in that House recently. Lord Ribblesdale did not see much in the speech to encourage our enemies. Being in the war, he dismissed altogether the idea that we were to have peace imposed upon us, but it might be possible to find a half-way house. Europe might yet see a peace arrived at which was not exactly imposed by anybody. Now we were in the war, he thought we must carry it through at any cost. He thought things were getting better for us every day, and it was best not to talk about terms of peace.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S REPLY.

The Marquis of Lansdowne (Minister without Portfolio) complained that Lord Ribblesdale had not confined his remarks to the terms of the question he had put on the paper. To depart from these terms was not to show proper consideration to the Minister who had to reply. Lord Lansdowne went on to say that it was not a reasonable request to expect answers at the present moment to the questions that had been put. If he were to answer he should have to tell all about the present position of things in Serbia—a condition of things which was changing from day to day. He should have to tell what was the condition of things in Greece, where at the moment it was extremely perplexing, and he should have to tell something about the Gallipoli Peninsula and affairs in Egypt. It was impossible to discuss these problems entirely apart from the general questions arising in other theatres of war on the eastern and western fronts.

With regard to Sir Charles Monro, continued Lord Lansdowne, the report which he made and the evidence accompanying it did not seem to the Cabinet sufficient to enable them to come to any conclusion upon the great questions of policy involved and for that reason they determined to ask Lord Kitchener to visit the Eastern Mediterranean. As to whether Lord Kitchener's departure on this mission denoted effective progress, in a sense it did. Lord Kitchener was not only a member of the Cabinet, but he held the portfolio of Minister for War. He had had wide experience of the East, of India, and of Egypt, and was thoroughly familiar with the views of his colleagues. It seemed to them, therefore, a reasonable and wholly justifiable arrangement that they should ask Lord Kitchener to visit the Eastern Mediterranean. He had gone there in order to report to and advise his Majesty's Government.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONFERENCES.

It was not only the result of Lord Kitchener's mission which was still in suspense There had been within the last two or three days another mission of an even more important character. He referred to the visit which had been paid by four members of the War Committee of the Cabinet to Paris for the purpose of conferring with French statesmen and military leaders. There had been goings and comings of this kind before now, but this was by far the most important step that had yet been taken in recognition of what he conceived was a vital principal—namely, that when a great war of this kind, in which several Powers were concerned, was going on there should be the closest possible contact and co-operation both between the statesmen of the Powers concerned and also between their military and naval experts. Their colleagues had not yet returned from France, and that in itself seemed sufficient reason why it would be impossible for him in anticipation of the judgment they might form, to give a full answer to the kind of question which had been put to him. He reaffirmed what was pronounced by the Prime Minister not long ago, that the independence of Serbia continued to be one of the essential objects which the Allies had in view, and it was an object which they certainly would not lose sight of.

NO MOMENT TO TALK OF PEACE.

As to the results which might be expected in the Near East, it was impossible to say anything until they knew how events developed, and these events did not entirely depend upon our own will. The speech recently delivered by Lord Courtney contained many passages of great eloquence and sincerity but this was hardly a moment for the discussion of questions of peace. (Hear, hear.) This country had entered into a great struggle—a struggle which was forced upon us and a struggle which it intended to pursue. It was being pursued by our enemies by methods which had aroused the greatest possible indignation, not only in this country but throughout the civilised world. So far as we were concerned, it was to be hoped that we should not be found wanting either in the material resources or in the moral qualities which would enable us to carry the struggle to an honourable and successful issue.

Viscount Milner said they were all sensible that Lord Lansdowne always met them very fairly, and he had more than once given them information of great value in language of frankness and directness which contrasted rather favourably with some of the official statements to which they had been accustomed. He did not think that under the circumstances any more could be expected from Lord Lansdowne than that he had just stated to the House, and it would be regrettable if the discussion were continued on this occasion.

The House adjourned at 5.30.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.

The following casualties are announced:—

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant W. J. Watt, Gordons.
Second-Lieutenant D. C. Brien, Cheshires.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain N. L. Mackie, Londons.
Captain P. Mellor, North Staffords.

WOUNDED.

Captain L. G. Harris, West Ridings.
Lieutenant F. E. Berrens, Manchesters.
Lieutenant P. J. Mead, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant I. Gorbutt, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant W. S. Murphy, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant V. G. Southern, York and Lancasters.

MEDITERRANEAN CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Lieutenant G. E. Bradstreet, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant P. A. Margetts, Lincolns.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieutenant O. S. Melhado, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. Wilding, East Lancashires.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant D. J. Bell, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant J. J. McKenna, Warwicks.

BALKANS CASUALTIES.

KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant W. H. Hargaison, Connaught Rangers.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant G. Robinson, Connaught Rangers.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant S. Smith, Artillery.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant N. F. Bishop, North Staffords.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain R. B. Burgess, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Captain T. A. Peddie, Lincolns.
Captain D. Downs, Engineers.
Captain E. D. Kennedy, Middlesex.
Lieutenant A. R. Glazebrook, West Yorkshires.
Lieutenant B. B. Green, York and Lancasters.
Lieutenant N. S. Reid, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant A. S. Baxter, Middlesex.
Second-Lieutenant C. H. H. Cook, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant W. J. Hill, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant W. C. Craig, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant R. H. Herford, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant E. V. Mackenzie, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant R. D. Perrott, Engineers.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major R. L. Lloyd, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant F. T. Howis, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant F. G. Littleboy, West Kents.

WOUNDED.

Major N. S. Mann, North Lancashires.
Captain J. R. Dickson, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant R. D. Duff, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant C. P. Yates, Manchesters.
Reverend A. G. Child, Army Chaplain's Department.

MISSING.

Second-Lieutenant T. Cook, Essex.

FRENCH ADVANCE IN CAMEROONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 16.

The Viceroy's war telegram received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated the 15th December says that the French have reached Yoko, 100 miles east of Fremban, in the Cameroons.

LORD HALDANE REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS.

WARNINGS TO THE LATE GOVERNMENT.

FOLLOWED BY IMMEDIATE ACTION.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Lord Haldane, speaking at the Hampstead Garden City Institute on November 17, said:

I have come here to-night to talk to you about the education of the nation. I am here to-night to utter to you a warning about the crisis which will arise after the war, and which is almost as grave for us, and I feel it more necessary to be explicit because I have been criticised, as some of you are aware, as not having warned my countrymen and warned the Government about the war itself.

I am not sure that my knowledge of what took place was as great as that of many of the wise people who talk now, but it was substantial, and what I have got to say about it is that while we were doubtless all surprised by the enormous magnitude and duration of the struggle which has developed, still nobody has been so much surprised as the General Staff of Germany, who expected to walk over the course in about three months.

ACTION WITHOUT DELAY.

Well, such information as I got—and I got a good deal—was carefully recorded and communicated without a moment's delay to the Government of which I was a member. (Hear, hear.) More than that, not only did we immediately take counsel over what we ascertained, but we took immediate action on it, and if we had not taken action on it you would not have commanded the seas to-day, and the Germans would have been in Paris and perhaps at Calais.

That did not prevent us doing all we could to try to get the ideas of aggressive policy of war out of the heads of other nations on the Continent. I make no hesitation in saying that my most earnest desire was to keep peace, and I did everything in my power to keep it.

ALL THE POWERS TAKEN ABACK.

But I was painfully conscious that there was at least the chance of a terrible, war, and I did all that in me lay to bring home that information, not to where it would simply lead to mischief, but to the minds or my colleagues and to those with whom I was working, with the result that, as I say, at least we were not taken unawares, and we were able to mobolise not only the fleet, but the army in the first moment of the outbreak of war.

Let me add that I am far from making a claim that we knew everything, or knew as much as we might have known if we had been cleverer and greater people. We did our best, and I repeat to you that there is no Government among the Powers that are at war to-day that has not been wholly surprised and taken aback by the way in which events have developed and the magnitude and duration of the struggle. I make my critics a present of that admission.

This is only a preliminary of what I have come here to say to-night, but I do not want again to leave even a pretext for it to be said that warning has not been given. When the time comes and the records are disclosed warnings about the war and the steps that were taken will become known to the people. They are all there, and I am not in the least afraid of the advent of the day of judgment.

THE STRUGGLE AFTER THE WAR.

Lord Haldane went on to say that there were matters about which he felt equally responsible if he did not try in a very humble fashion to warn his fellow-country men, and one was about the tremendous significance of national education. An immense struggle must succeed the war, a struggle of the people of contending nations who were trying to save from wreck all they could and, more than that, get a lead in the future. We had hitherto the immense goodwill and advantage which arose from the possession of great resources great wealth, and the lead in the commerce and industry of the world.

But was it so clear that after this war was over we should still possess those advantages? Capital would be very scarce on this side of the Atlantic, and our competitors would be many, each looking forward to make up for the past and for getting their ascendancy in the future, and unless we did something more than put merely British courage and British influence into the struggle, unless we did something to develop the British mind and put that into the struggle, then he, for one, frankly warned them he could not answer for the future of this country and the Empire.

A QUESTION OF EDUCATION.

It was a question of national education if only to put ourselves on the level on which some other nations were at this moment. That was the grave consideration, and it was not the only grave consideration. "We are face to face," continued Lord Haldane, "with the advent of democracy to power, a democracy which will be still more powerful after the war, when everything has to be cleaned up and the question is to be put whether the old order of things should not finish and a new order of things take its place. We shall be face to face with the advent of democracy, and let us see that we do our best to educate our masters before they can exercise the mastery over us." We should sternly criticise every suggestion of economy in the teaching of children. He knew of no problem more pressing, more urgent than the call for solution of the problem on which he had been speaking.

DEATH OF LORD ALVERSTONE

LATE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The death of Lord Alverstone is announced.

Lord Alverstone was the second son of Mr. Thomas Webster, Q.C. He was educated at King's College and Charterhouse Schools, and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the Bar in 1868, and became Q.C. only ten years afterwards. His practice was chiefly in commercial, railway and patent cases until (June 1885) he was appointed Attorney-General in the Conservative Government in the exceptional circumstances of never having been Solicitor-General, and not at the time occupying a seat in Parliament. He was elected for Launceton in the following month, and in November exchanged this seat for the Isle of Wight, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the House of Lords. Except under the brief Gladstone administration of 1886, and the Gladstone-Rosebery Cabinet of 1892-1985 Lord Alverstone (then known as Sir Richard Webster) was Attorney-General from 1885 to 1900. In 1890 he was leading counsel for "The Times" in the Parnell inquiry; in 1893 he represented Great Britain in the Bering Sea Arbitration; in 1898 he discharged the same function in the matter of the boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela; and in 1903 was one of the members of the Alaska Boundary Commission. He was well known as an athlete in the earlier years, having represented his University as a runner, and his interest in cricket and foot-racing was kept up in later life. In the House of Commons, and outside it, he was throughout his political career promiently associated with Church work; and his speeches were distinguished for gravity and earnestness. In 1900 he succeeded Sir Nathaniel Lindley as Master of the Rolls, being raised to the peerage as Baron Alverstone, and in October of the same year he was elevated to the office of Lord Chief Justice upon the death of Lord Russell of Killowen. During the 13 years that he held that great office several important cases, including that of the notorious Dr. Crippen, came before him. He retired in 1913. He was 63 years old at the time of his death. There is no heir to the Barony.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM JARDINE.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

The death of Sir William Jardine is announced.

Sir William Jardine of Applegirth County, Dumfries was the 9th Baronet and was Captain and honorary Major, 3rd Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers. He served through the African War 1899-1902.

INDIAN CIVILIAN KILLED AT THE FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

The death is announced at Mr. H. T. Cullis who was at one time Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Calcutta High Court.

He was an officer in the 12th Rifle Brigade and was killed in action in Flanders on the 10th December.

Mr. Cullis was a member of the Civil Service. He came out to India in November, 1904. After holding many official and executive appointments he became Under-Secretary to the Bengal Government in March, 1911. In April, 1912, he was appointed Registrar of the High Court and held that appointment till 1914 when he became Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, Government of India. While in England on leave he volunteered his services and went to the front in France.

Reference to his death was made to-day at the High Court. The Chief Justice expressed the regret of the Bench and referred to the marked ability of the deceased. Mr. Avetoon on behalf of the Bar in reply expressed the sorrow of the Bar.

EDITOR'S RETALIATION.

M. BOURGET AND AN AMUSING COPYRIGHT CLAIM.

An unprecedented case, involving the rights of newspapers to quote passages from books sent for review without infringement of copyright, has arisen in connection with M. Paul Bourget's new book. M. Judet, the editor of the Paris "Eclair," received a copy of the book with the author's compliments. He saw a review of it, with copious quotations, in the "Revue des Deux Mondes." From the latter source he recopied a long extract, and accompanied it with much praise of the author and the book. To his great astonishment he has received a notice from the Society of Authors calling on him, in the name of M. Bourget, to pay the sum of 25 francs (£1) for 277 lines of quotation.

He has paid, and admits the strict legality of the claim, although he expresses his surprise at this new departure. He points out that all newspapers are in the habit of receiving new books from the authors or publishers with verbal or written compliments and requests for reviews or notices, and, especially in the case of the monthly reviews, they receive what are called "bonnes feuilles," or advance sheets, in order to enable them to quote therefrom. This is done as an advertisement by the reviews, and is considered to be one of the best and cheapest forms of advertising, as, indeed, it is. In this case M. Judet took his extracts from the "Revue des Deux Mondes," and might possibly defend himself if he wished to dispute the claim.

But he has taken an original form of retaliation. He has treated his notice of the book as an advertisement on the first page of the "Eclair," and at the rate of £4 a line he has sent an account to M. Bourget for £780 for 195 lines. The one claim is at least as legitimate as the other and M. Bourget may find his demand for £1 somewhat expensive. The question will almost certainly come before the Society of the Gens de Lettres before it goes to the courts unless M. Bourget chooses to pay the huge advertiment charge made by M. Judet and forget the incident.

MR. REDMOND FROM THE FRONT.

THRILLING SPEECH.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

"The real truth of the matter is this: that so far as the western front is concerned Germany is beaten. Every day and every hour she gets weaker on that front, and we are getting stronger. For every shell she throws we throw five."

Mr. John Redmond, returned from the front, "the most thrilling week of my life," addressed in the Queen's Hall on November, 23 a recruiting meeting of the London Irish Rifles, and every sentence was received with a crashing cheer of delight by a crowded audience of Irishmen and Irishwomen.

"First of all," he said, "the one great impression I brought back is that of the absolute confidence of our troops. There are no pessimists at the front. (Loud cheers.) From the Commander-in-Chief down through all ranks there is only one feeling, that of absolute confidence in the result of this war, and a resentment against those in this country who are spreading the feeling of pessimism. It has been said to me over and over again, 'Why is not the "All-is-lost" Brigade sent out here? It is the one remedy for the man who is depressed and despondent.'"

ATTACK ON LORD ST. DAVIDS.

Mr. Redmond made a scathing criticism of those who attack the men responsible for the work. "Nothing more mischievous or cowardly," he declared, "has ever been done in the public life of this country than the recent speech of Lord St. Davids in the House of Lords. He represented the staff which has the working of this great organisation as being made up of shirkers, young fellows of high social position, who had taken no share in the fighting and were leading idle and vicious lives.

"I say, without any circumlocution, that is a lie! (Loud cheers.) These men are at work before nine o'clock in the morning, and they go on working after dinner until ten or eleven at night. They are the hardest-worked men I have ever come across. Nearly all have been wounded—some severely wounded. I met one who was shot through both lungs nine months ago.

"Nothing more disgraceful has ever happened in this country than for anyone, Peer or Commoner, to use the Privilege of Parliament for circulating libels against men who cannot defend themselves." If the Censor had not the courage to suppress such speeches he thought it would be a good thing if the Press exercised it.

IRISH DISCORDS FORGOTTEN.

He found the Irish regiments full of cheerfulness and full of fight. "One thing filled my heart with hope. In one part of the firing trenches I found a battalion of the Ulster Division side by side with the Dublins. (Ringing cheers.) They were there like true comrades and brother Irishmen. That is the way to end unhappinesses, the discords, and the confusion of Ireland. Let the Irishmen come together in the trenches and risk their lives together and spill their blood together, and I say there is no power on earth that, when they come home, can induce them to turn as enemies one upon the other." (More cheering.)

He repeated his complaint that the gallant deeds of particular regiments are not sufficiently mentioned in despatches. "Their deeds are the theme of every tongue, from that of the Commander-in-Chief downwards. Take the London Irish at the battle of Loos. They were first in the field, dribbling a football to the enemy's lines; they captured five guns; they made victory certain. Yet thy are described in the official despach as a certain Territorial regiment.'

"There is no more heroic or more tragic figure in the world than King Albert. I told him of Ireland, poor and weak, yet determined at any cost and sacrifice to fight for the independence of Belgium to the end. He expressed his gratitude and asked me to bring back to the Irish people his sympathy and thanks."

Mr. Redmond's final message was from the Irish troops to the Irish people. As the nation had sent out the troops they hoped the nation would keep those regiments up to strength.

BOMBAY P. W. D. UPPER SUBORDINATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Hon. Mr. Godbole, speaking in the Legislation Council states that he did not wish to be misunderstood that he was not asking Government to exclude the European from the Upper Subordinate Establishment. Mr. Godbole need have no fears on that score. Europeans are not likely to join the Department. Sir George Clarke broke faith with the European establishment by introducing certain rules regulating their promotion and made these rules applicable to men already serving thereby causing grave injustice. It would have been another matter to have made them refer to new entrants. It appears from Mr. Carmichael's reply that the Europeans may expect a further set back and injustice. Mr. Godbole, of course is one-sided and has not stated the case fairly. The initial pay of the European is certainly higher. In a few years both Europeans and Indians draw the same pay—the increments of the Indian during this interval being higher than his European confrere. Again, the Indian on the average secures a much higher pension than the European. The Indian draws a Civil scale pension whereas the majority of the Europeans draw Military scale pensions yhich on the average are much lower than Civil pensions. As the European stinks in the nostrils of the Government, (according to the remark of a Chief Engineer) will Government consider whether it would not be wise to offer an increased and early pension and let the unwanted depart to other climes where they will be welcome.—Yours, etc.

SPIRANS.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Special Tribunal trying the Lahore Conspiracy Case did not sit again yesterday owing to the illness of one of the Commissioners.

At a public meeting held on Wednesday at Nasik 16 delegates were elected for the 30th Session of the Indian National Congress.

A press communiqué states that the Governor-General has been pleased to fix the 15th February, 1916, as the date for the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council.

The arrest is reported of some men engaged in recruiting duties by the Ambala railway police on suspicion of having been concerned in a dacoity at Baddowal in the Ludhiana District on the 10th instant.

The Bannu correspondent of the "Bulletin" reports a raid in the village Miri-Khel, four miles from Bannu, on the night of the 11th December, in which three Hindus were killed while resisting the raiders who wanted to capture them.

In a recent casualty list amongst the killed in action appears the name of Lieut. H. L. Twite, who was well-known in Puvince (Burma) through his long connection with the Southern Shan States Syndicate which floated the Mawehi Mines Company.

Sadaung Tawng, one of the leaders in last year's Mogaung (Kachin Hills) rebellion has now been captured and will shortly be placed on trial before the Sessions Court of the Kachin Hills. A reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered for his arrest.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st April to the 4th December, 1915, are more by Rs. 1,12,14,940 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-15.

At the Allahabad Kindergarten Conference the Hon. Mr. de la Fosse, Director of Public Instruction, presided. The Conference opened with a paper on the aims and methods of the kindergarten system by Miss Burnett Hurst and discussions on the subject followed.

The Judicial Commissioner, Mandalay, has confirmed the sentence of transportation for life passed by the Sessions Judge of Mogok on the Military Police Sepoy Hyder Ali Khan for assaulting Jemadar Sunder Singh, his superior officer, out of revenge for punishment.

Judgment was delivered yesterday at Allahabad in the nationality case in which Mr. S. Ray objected to one Smith executing a decree on the ground that he was a German. The Judge held that Smith was not an alien enemy disqualified to take out execution of his decree and the objector Ray had failed to prove that he was a German.

We are informed that Prince Hamidullah Khan, B.A., youngest son of her Highness the Begum of Bhopal, has recently placed large tracts of lands in his Jagir at the disposal of such famine stricken farmers and peasants as wish to migrate and settle in his villages, while arrangements are being made to send hay and fodder to affected areas at much reduced rates.

The total plague mortality during the week ending December 11, stood at 4,444 against 5,647 seizures. Bombay Presidency had 1,872, deaths, Madras Presidency 224, Bihar and Orissa 99, the United Provinces 473, Punjab 73, Burma 94, the Central Provinces 490, the Mysore State 135, Hyderabad State 779, Central India 184, Rajputana 1, and Kashmir 20.

The Hyderabad correspondent of the "Daily Gazette" reports that at Hyderabad the Maharaja of Darbhanga replying to an address from the Hindus of the city urged that castes and sub-castes among Hindus should be abolished. The great Hindu religious revival assembly to be held at Muttra would among other things be an attempt in this direction.

In connection with the Seventh Annual Ayurvedic Conference which is to be held Madras in course of a few days an All-India Ayurvedic Exhibition, first of its kind held in the Presidency, was opened yesterday morning by Hon. Mr. J. Sadasiva Iyer at the Ayurvedic College in Thambu Chetty Street. There was a large attendance which included a number of physicians practising in the indigenous system of medicine from various parts of India.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. G. R. Lowndes, the new Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council was among the passengers who arrived here yesterday evening from London by the English Mail steamer Mongara.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bombay will leave Bombay for Baroda on the 20th instant and will thence proceed to Mount Abu on the 23rd. His Lordship will be back in Bombay on the 2nd proximo.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. Mr. Dinshah Edalji Wacha to be a member of the Committee of Direction for Technical Education vice the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt., has been elected by the Bombay Municipal Corporation as their representative on the Board of Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum of Western India in the place of the Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta.

Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for six months.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Barrister-at-Law, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Bombay is extended by one month.

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.

At question time in the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil said that there was no reason to suppose that German intrigues had anything to do with the constitutional change in China.

GERMAN BRUTALITY TO BRITISH PRISONERS.

MEN ATTACKED BY DOGS

R.A.M.C. OFFICER ASSAULTED.

(By yesterday's Mail.)

Extremely disquieting reports upon visits by the American Ambassador in Berlin (Mr. Gerard) and another representative of the Embassy to the British war prisoners' camp at Wittenberg, with Sir E. Grey's two letters on the subject to the American Ambassador in London, were published on November 20 by the Foreign Office. Among other complaints against the German commandant and his subordinates are those arising from insufficiency of clothing, attacks on prisoners by savage dogs, an assault on a British medical officer, and assaults on other British prisoners, one of whom is a cripple. The impression the neutral visitors received of the camp was "utterly unlike that received in other war prisoners' camps in Germany."

ALL EVIDENCE OF HUMANE FEELING LACKING.

Mr. Osborne (of the American Embassy in Berlin), reporting on his visit on October 29 to the camp, where 400 English, including 34 civilian, prisoners were then detained, said that virtually no overcoats had been given out to the prisoners; that many of the men complained that one of the watchmen brought inside the barracks a large fierce dog which had attacked and torn the clothes of several of the prisoners; and that several exact complaints were made regarding one of the German soldiers in the bathing-house who had struck with his closed fist several of the prisoners, including a cripple, for being slow in getting dressed. The commandant, however, did not wish to make any investigation in regard to the offender.

"My whole impression of the camp authorities at Wittenberg was," says Mr. Osborne, "utterly unlike that which I have received in every other camp I have visited in Germany. Instead of regarding their charges as honourable prisoners of war it appeared to me that the men were regarded as criminals for whom a regime of fear alone would suffice to keep in obedience. All evidence of kindly and humane feeling between the authorities and the prisoners was lacking, and in no other camp have I found signs of fear on the part of the prisoners that what they might say to me would result in suffering for them afterwards."

SIR E. GREY'S PROTEST.

In thanking the United States Ambassador for the report, Sir Edward Grey said he earnestly trusted that a personal visit to the camp which Mr. Gerard had foreshadowed might result in a marked improvement in the demeanour of the officials concerned, though it appeared to be clear that those officials were of a bad type and quite unfitted to be in responsible positions. "Sir Edward Grey," proceeded the letter, "cannot pass over in silence incidents such as the introduction of a dog which attacks prisoners and striking of prisoners, including a man with a crippled right arm. Such proceedings are a disgrace to the officers and men entrusted with the supervision of prisoners, and are calculated to bring the army to which the officials belong into contempt."

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S VISIT.

Mr. Gerard himself visited the camp on the 8th instant, and his impression was "even more unfavourable" than he had been led to expect. "Among 278 British prisoners in three barracks only sixteen had overcoats. One of the chief complaints which I received was that overcoats had been taken away from British prisoners to be given to other British prisoners who were going out on working parties, and who were without overcoats. This was at first denied by the authorities, but upon my reminding the officer with me that the general had informed Mr. Osborne that he had a right to do this, he agreed and said that this course was perfectly proper. On the whole, the men were insufficiently clothed. In this connection the military authorities stated that, as soon as clothes were given to the British prisoners, they immediately sold them to Russian prisoners, and lost all that they had in gambling. On the other hand, I heard from the men and also from the British officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps with whom I spoke later that upon first arriving at the camp the men had been forced to sell their clothing to their fellow-prisoners in order to procure sufficient food to live upon.

"The men also told me that one of the British medical officers at the camp had been recently struck by a German non-commissioned officer, and this fact proved to be true. I asked the officer in question whether the incident had actually occurred, and he informed me that it had, but that he had consented to consider the incident as not having happened on the understanding that a repetition would not take place as regards any British prisoner in the camp.

"Many of the prisoners complained that dogs were brought in by the German soldiers at night, and that in certain cases prisoners had had their clothes torn by these dogs. I asked the authorities whether they considered these dogs necessary to the preservation of order, saying that at no other camps had I seen dogs used for this purpose, and they informed me that they considered it absolutely necessary, and that dogs were needed to protect German soldiers on duty. I was shown half a dozen of these dogs, which are of the usual type of police dog.

"Two prisoners informed me that the conditions in the camp had unquestionably improved greatly in the last few months, that last year, when the epidemic of spotted typhus existed in the camp, the conditions had been indescribably bad. They said that at that time they had implored the German authorities to put the British soldiers in barracks by themselves, as this was the only way in which the outbreak of the epidemic, which had been brought to camp by the Russians, could be prevented. The request was refused on the ground that the British should learn to know their Allies better. Largely because of this fifty British military prisoners and nine civilians died from the disease."

SIR E. GREY ASKS FOR SEVERE PUNISHMENT.

In connection with this report, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs informed the American Ambassador in London that he learnt with astonishment of the striking of a British medical officer by a German non-commissioned officer, all the more so as the officer was detained solely for the convenience of the German Government. He trusted that steps would at once be taken to severely punish the non-commissioned officer in question and to prevent the recurrence of such an unseemly breach of discipline.

"It appears from Mr. Gerard's despatch that a number of police dogs are habitually used in the camp. Sir E. Grey must take the strongest exception to this being done.

"Sir E. Grey regrets to observe that, in spite of the severity of the weather, only sixteen out of 278 British prisoners of war are provided with overcoats, though it would seem that overcoats are available. He trusts that Mr. Gerard will be able to secure the removal of the thirty-six British civilians to Ruhleben at an early date."

RAJPIPLA INSTALLATION DINNER.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

PRIESTLY METHODS IN SALSETTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You deserve well of the poor, ignorant and illiterate Christian people of Salsette and Bassein; for, your article anent priestly methods is calculated to shame the ecclesiastical authorities into being fair and just in their doings. You have cited one instance of *zoolum*, but the majority of such cases never see the light of publicity. Not many years ago, an only son of a respectable parishioner of the Church of Nosso Senhora da Graca, Papdi, Bassein, died. As the priest refused to bury him in the family grave his fellow-parishioners had a discussion with him which he did not relish and he got the present bishop to issue a censure, which his lordship's did, fining certain parishioners Rs. 1 each. His lordship's letter containing the censure mentioning the names of the persons fined was read publicly in the church on a Sunday during the people's Mass. Representations were made to the Bishop, but to no effect. Some of the parties mentioned in the Despatch, could even prove an *alibi*, but who was going to hear them? *Scripsi scriptum*. No change could be made in the order. The parties concerned refused to pay the fine, but the refusal to publish banns, etc., brought some of them to their knees and the fine had to be paid through the nose.—Yours, etc.

A HATER OF ZOOLUM.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your article under the above heading in your issue of the 15th instant will do immense good and I am glad you have given it prominence. There is no doubt that such impositions are often made by priests especially at christenings, marriages and burials. The priests think it is the best time to make the poor illiterate people pay the debts of others, whether rightly or wrongly. If they do not pay, the christenings, marriages and funerals are delayed; and you, Mr. Editor, must understand what are the feelings of these people when, surrounded by their guests, the priest refuses to perform the religious ceremonies. There is no doubt that the illiteracy among the Catholics in Salsette and Bassein is due to the priests of the Damaun Diocese, who, to serve their own ends, make it a point to keep down education among them. Of late there has been some wholesome correspondence in a contemporary, "The Bombay East Indian," on the illiteracy of the people in Salsette and Bassein and how "a Priest" of the Damaun Diocese tries to put the blame on the people. If one has the courage to write against priests he is threatened with excommunication and the terrors of Hell. Hence Catholics have to submit quietly to the domination of such priests. However, the time is not very far when such domination must cease.—Yours, etc.,

CATHOLIC.

16th December, 1915.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

BULLETIN NO. 3.

Taj Mahal Hotel, the best in Bombay, has made following arrangements for accommodation. The charges will be defrayed by gentlemen living therein.

1. Those living in English style will have to pay Rs. 9/ per diem.
2. Those living in Oriental style will have to pay Rs. 4/ per diem.

Arrangements have also been made for accommodation in Oriental style in Badurbag, but nothing would be charged from those gentlemen who will live there.

Members and non-members travelling by the B. B. and C. I. Railway should alight at Colaba Railway Station.

Members and non-members travelling the G. I. P. Railway should alight at the Victoria Terminus Station.

Volunteers will receive the above mentioned guests and escort them to respective destinations.

All the members and non-members are requested to label their luggage properly with their names and the names of their respective places.

Bombay is quite free from plague, cholera or any other infectious disease.

Information as to the time and expected arrival at Bombay should be sent either by wire or letters to the Assistant Secretary, 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"League" Bombay.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THE MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Mohammadan students desirous of being volunteers of the All-India Muslim League and who have not yet got themselves enrolled are requested to see the Honorary Secretaries between 5 and 7 p.m. on Friday and Saturday, the 17th and 18th, respectively at the Office of the Moslem League Co-Operative Committee, 56, Esplanade Road. It has been decided that only half the cost of the uniform, i.e., Rs. 4-4, is to be borne by the volunteers.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA

ARRIVES ON SUNDAY.

The Hon. Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameshwar Singh, G.C.I.E., of Durbhanga will arrive at Colaba Station by a special train on Sunday next the 19th instant, at 10 a. m. from Ahmedabad.

The Reception Committee, specially formed for him, of which Sir Dorab J. Tata is the President, and the Hon. Mr. Lalloobhai Samaldas, C.I.E., Honorary Secretary, have arranged to give him a suitable reception on his arrival on the Railway Station. From the station he will pass through the market portion of the Town in procession. He will put up at the Dariamahal House on Nepean Sea Road, and will be the guest of Sir Dorab J. Tata and Mr. Ratan Tata. At 4-30 p. m., the same day, he will preside over a grand Hindu Sanatana Dharma meeting at Madhavbaug, at which speeches by himself, as President, and the well-known lecturer, Pandit Dindayal, of the Punjab and others will be made, and important resolutions passed. The Maharaja is at present on a grand lecturing tour undertaken in the interests of Hindu Religion, which commenced from Behar and passing through the United Provinces, Punjab, Sind and Bombay, will end in the Madras Presidency for the present. Wherever he has gone, he has received great ovations and his mission to establish religious unity among different sects of Hindus all over India, to adopt a common prayer for the King, and to advocate necessary reforms, has evoked deep and widespread enthusiasm and interest. He does not desire to start any subscription, but wants prominently to bring before the Hindu Public the objects of the All-Indian Hindu Sammilan (Conference) which held its first meeting at Hardwar and will have its second sitting at Muttra during the Easter Holidays. It is hoped that his Bombay visit will be equally successful He leaves on the night of the 26th.

If you are feeling morose and listless, are despondent and are continually tired the chances are you are suffering with constipation. What you need is Kasagra—"the laxative that cures."

D.24

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

WARM RECEPTION AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Dec. 16.

The reception committee recently organised had its first opportunity of entertaining newly arrived wounded soldiers this morning, when a batch of 98 Indian soldiers and 4 Indian and 5 British officers belonging to various regiments in Mesopotamia reached Poona. The reception was organised in style and a large shamiana well furnished and with red baize as floor cloth was fitted up on the platform at Ghorpuri troop siding and on the arrival of the ambulance train at 6-45 the soldiers were conducted inside, where hot tea, coffee, biscuits, smokes and other light refreshments were provided for them. Major General Wapshare, C.B., Col. G. W. Palin, C.I.E., Major Hoskyns, S.S.O., and several medical officers represented the military element, while Colonel Khambatta, Sardar S. V. Natu, Messrs. Byramjee Pudumjee, B.V. Mudliar, V.M. Mudliar, Ramnarayan Amerchand, Ebrahim Jaffer, Chimanlal Kisondas, A. Wahed and S.M. Mundwala, represented the reception committee. The wounded men were greatly pleased with their reception the warmth of which was further emphasised when in spite of the presence of a sufficiency of ambulance carts those present lent their motor cars to convey the men to the hospital.

LATER.

Following on Lieut.-Col. Bholananth's "At Home" to Indian wounded sepoys in Poona on the 4th instant, an Indian entertainment committee has now been formed here with Major-General Wapshare, C.B., as president. The Committee has appealed to the generous public for subscriptions and donations for the purpose in view. Major General Wapshare will be 'At Home' on the 22nd instant to friends who are interested in the work.

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER ON IMPROVEMENT OF SLUMS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—

"The work of uplifting of the masses of the poorer people, so as to allow them to lead healthier and happier lives, surely that must be an ideal which must be very dear to the heart of anyone who cared for his fellow human-beings."

Lord Willingdon, Dec. 6, 1915.

The Sanitary Commissioner of Bombay in his last annual report on the health of the people published last week hits a powerful nail in the coffin of the Trust's road widening schemes. In the section on the prevalence of pthisis the Commissioner remarks:—

"It has been said with accuracy that measures against tuberculosis begin with the house and end with the house. The conditions of overcrowding and lack of ventilation under which the people live and which undoubtedly contribute largely to the prevalence of pthisis may well form subjects for the attention of the sanitary associations."

And let me add, of the Improvement Trust, the Corporation and Government as well! It is satisfactory to note that the Sanitary Commissioner has,—as it is but natural that he should,—thrown the whole weight of his knowledge, power and experience in the scale on the side of the reclamation of pestilential areas. So far so good. It is now the duty of the Government to give immediate effect to the suggestions of their own minister of health, veto the road-widening schemes of the Trust and devote all energies to the eradication of "the conditions of overcrowding and lack of ventilation" of the existence of which the Sanitary Commissioner complains, which go to swell mortality from preventible diseases, and under which the poor groan from the cradle to the grave through, alas, the heartlessness of selfish creatures who cannot be classed under the category of kind people of whom the Governor spoke in a speech last week on the education of the masses an extract from which is quoted at the beginning of this letter.—Yours etc.

VOICE OF THE POOR.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Owing to the misconduct of the inhabitants of Kot Chutta jurisdiction of the Dera Ghazi Khan District a body of punitive police consisting of one sub-inspector, four head constables and 20 foot constables have been located there at the cost of the inhabitants.

ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

AN APPEAL.

We have been asked to publish the following:—

Dear Compatriots,

"Kind Hearts are more than Coronets"—Tennyson.

Pardon the liberty I take in addressing you.

I post this letter to you, in the hope, that you will join in sending some comfort and some encouragement to the Armenian Refugees and Volunteers in the Caucasus.

The days are not passed when women were a source of encouragement and inspiration to their people and men. We are told that,

"Romans in Rome's quarrels
"Spared neither land nor gold
"Nor son nor wife, nor limb nor life
"In the brave days of old."

Are we to read of and listen to tales of distress and disaster befalling our people, and only mourn? Cannot we women do something more? Are the "brave days" over? Have women ceased to inspire men to deeds of courage? No, the "brave days" will continue so long as even a remnant of a brave people survive.

We who are here cannot suffer by the side of our countrymen; some of us don't even know what hunger and desolation are; we do not know what it is to be homeless; we do not know what it is to suffer under severe conditions, but, by the Grace of God, we will join hands, and though far away, will send our brave friends, brothers and countrymen, something, made by our own hands, which will at once comfort and cheer them, encourage them to look for the Calm after the Storm and inspire them to not only suffer and do battle, but to leave records of wondrous deeds of valour.

I propose, that every Armenian girl and woman, every woman who has loved and married an Armenian, should make a warm garment (Balaclava Caps, Comforters, gloves, etc., etc.) and we will send these articles, (which will prove useful both during and after the war), to our suffering and brave sisters and brothers. Work must be commenced at once. An executive Committee of earnest and zealous workers will be formed and we hope that very soon our gifts will reach their destination.

Each gift must bear a slip of small paper with the name of the kind and gracious donor, who *must not forget* to send a few words of Greeting, Cheer and Encouragement to the recipient.

Your gifts will be thankfully accepted and acknowledged by me until the formation of the Committee above referred to.

Remember our Glorious Past. Won't you do something to make the present Glorious, and by the help of God have a Glorious Future? Your support is counted on by your entire nation, also by,

Yours, sincerely,

(Miss) AGNES ARRATOON.

46, Suri Lane, Calcutta.

OVERCROWDING IN TRAINS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every third class passenger will endorse the suggestion of one of your correspondents that the Indian National Congress should include the woes of third class passengers in their programme this year. The Congress is always talking of the rights and status of Indians in foreign countries, but it forgets the problems nearer home that are awaiting solution. It reflects great discredit on the Congress, that it has not yet denounced the ill-treatment of more than four hundred millions of the Indian passengers, who travel by third class every year. The Congress may indulge in "higher politics" as much as it pleases, but it has no right to exclude "lesser politics" altogether from its deliberations. Rather, it should first look to such question as the daily sufferings of the third-class passengers and fight hard against them.

The woes of the third-class passengers will not be remedied by the railway companies of their own accord. They will have to be forced to do so. The Government admitted this when it created the Railway Board. But the Board has failed to achieve the object because of certain grave defects in its constitution. The whole problem of the miseries of the third class passenger, therefore, depends on a radical alteration of that constitution. The Congress ought to impress this on the Government.—Yours etc.,

DESPERATION.

RAILWAY AMENITIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be permitted to join hands with your correspondent, who in the issue of your paper of the 13th instant drew the attention of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to the inconvenience caused to passengers for want of openings, to go out or come in, on the down platforms of the Marine Lines and Charni-road stations. The majority of the passengers, especially in the evenings, are hard-worked employees either in Government offices or in Mercantile firms, who resort to the seaside after the toils of the day in order to refresh and keep themselves fit for the labours of the day following. When they go to the seaside as far as either the Marine Lines or Charni-road stations, they have to climb up two staircases before they can reach the down platforms. They will, however, be saved this trouble if openings on the down platforms are provided by the Railway Authorities. The provision of the openings referred to will, while not costing much to the Railway Company, be a boon to the passengers above referred to, as also to others (women, children or old men) who resort to the seaside. The provision will, moreover, reduce to a certain extent the foot-passenger traffic on the Queen's Road, which is very much crowded owing to vehicular traffic in the evenings, and divert the former to the seaside. Will the Railway authorities kindly take the matter into their serious consideration and remove the inconvenience complained of as early as possible?—Yours, etc.

PASSENGER.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

Conciliation Boards.

"The Tribune."—The Press communiqué says that the district officers have been endeavouring to reconcile differences arising between various communities. They have been invoking the help of influential men on either side in arriving at a settlement But if they nevertheless fail to effect conciliation, they conclude that they or their methods are not defective but the animosities are too strong! Would this excuse convince anybody except Sir Reginald Craddock? For the people are what they are, with their virtues and vices. And here we have the Government declare that its own method of conciliation is not perfect, but it is unwilling to adopt any other because it believes there can be none better under the sun, the only conclusion being that the people who are afflicted with strong party passions must improve themselves and kill their passions! We are afraid that this is the only interpretation that is possible to put on the reasons of the Government.

Calcutta Municipal Reform.

"The Bengalee."—We think that it is right and proper, in view of the increasing volume of business in the Corporation, that the Head of the Municipal Executive should no longer be the President of the Corporation, and that the latter should be elected by the Commissioners. There is no reason why the head of the Municipal Executive should not also be elected by them, and not as at present appointed by the Government. The Vice-Chairman is so elected, subject to confirmation by the Government. Why should not the Chairman be similarly dealt with? If the Corporation in its collective capacity can be entrusted with business of far greater moment than the election of the Chairman, we fail to see what possible objection there could be to the acceptance of the suggestion we have made? Public opinion demands it and we hope that the concession will be made, in the Bill which is now being revised.

A Graceless Treatment.

"The Tribune."—We are exceedingly sorry to learn that the elected members of the Lahore Municipality with the exception of a few who happen to be officials or members of the Legislative Council have not been invited to any of the State functions that take place during the Viceroy's visit to Lahore. We cannot say whether the omission is intentional or who is responsible for it. Nor can we surmise why our civic leaders have been singled out for this conspicuous exclusion. In their own humble way they co-operated in the work of raising the magnificent memorial to the King-Emperor and at a recent meeting of the Municipality they even expressed their desire to present a welcome address to His Excellency the Viceroy, albeit the proposal was unwelcome to local officials. Apart from anything they may have done, their exclusion is tantamount to the exclusion of the rate-payers and this treatment Lahore surely does not deserve. We understand that the elected members of the Municipality have at a meeting held at the Town Hall formally recorded their protest against this markedly graceless treatment of them by the authorities responsible for the issue of invitations.

Retrenchment in Educational Expenditure.

"The Commonweal."—The threatened reduction of the educational grants continues to be the subject of criticism in the Indian Press. The exact attitude of the Government is not known, and very probably the Government of India will permit the Provinces to shape their policy as liberally as their finances allow. Such freedom is, however, completely valueless so long as the purse strings remain mainly in the hands of the Supreme Government. There is a widespread demand for a thorough discussion of this problem in the Imperial Legislative Council, so that the country may know exactly how matters stand. Such a debate, to be useful, should be raised early, at least a few weeks before the budget is finally drafted. Popular disappointment is considerably accentuated by the fact that while the European countries, which have to bear the full brunt of the War, have decided not to go back on the advance already made, in India the movement seems to be taking a retrograde course. The fairly rapid progress achieved during the past few years is the direct result of the large Imperial recurring as well as non-recurring grants. The people may get reconciled to the idea of losing the latter, but on no account should the permanent grants be touched.

Journalistic Amenities.

"New India":—As a rule, leading articles in journals are not signed, for the leading articles in any journal are held to express the principles for which the paper stands, not the views of an individual, and journalistic etiquette—"good form" as an Englishman would say—requires that, in comment, disapproval, or commendation, they should be treated as the opinion of the paper, impersonally, and not as the opinions of the editor, personally. The convention is a useful one, as it renders controversy more seemly and dignified, and avoids the unpleasantness of personal attack, which is apt to degenerate into personal spitefulness. In these columns, that well-known journalistic etiquette is scrupulously observed; if an article is written against opinions expressed in the "Madras Mail," it does not imperiously lecture Mr. Lawson, nor, if a leader in the "Indian Patriot" is disapproved, does it express astonishment at the ill-behaviour of Dewan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, and order him to retire from public life. Journalism would become a whirlpool of vulgar personal squabbles, if journals followed the example set by some contemporaries of attacking the editor of "New India" by name for any leading article with which they disagree. It is, of course, easier to be "smart" by attacking a person rather than by answering an argument, and if the person happens to be well-known and respected by many, a peculiar pleasure is apparently found in throwing mud, akin to that of the gamin, who finds it great fun to bespatter a well-dressed person. Such methods, however, are alien from honourable journalism.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

SUIT ON PRO-NOTE.

ALLEGED FORGED SIGNATURE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Heaton.)

JUGANNATH DHARMAJI NAKHWA Appellant and Defendant v. V. R. KELKAR. Respondent and Plaintiff.

This was an appeal from the decree of Mr. Justice Macleod dated the 14th July 1915, who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff (respondent) for Rs. 10,000 with interest at 1 p. c. per month and costs. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant had borrowed the sum of Rs. 10,000 from him and in consideration for it had executed a promissory note for that amount. The defendant's case was that his alleged signature on the pro-note sued upon, was a forgery; that the signature was traced from his genuine signature except the words "Nakhwa" which was an imitation of the defendant's handwriting. He further alleged that he always signed as "Jagannath Dharmaji" or Jagannath Patel" but never as "Jagannath Dharmaji Nakhwa"; also that the plaintiff was not in a position to lend him any money.

Considerable evidence was taken in the Lower Court in support of the defendant's case but his Lordship held against the defendant and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff.

The full facts and portions of the Lower Court's Judgment were set out in our Wednesday's issue.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. V. S. Bhandarkar appeared for the appellant. Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for the respondent.

Their Lordships had reserved Judgment on Tuesday. They did not deliver the final Judgment on Thursday morning.

INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE.

Their Lordships said that in this case they were unable to pronounce final Judgment in the suit, having regard to the evidence recorded and procedure followed. Their Lordships thought that the plaintiff, if the defendant so desired, should be examined with reference to the account books. One of the issues in the case was as to the consideration for the note sued upon. The onus lay on the defendant. The evidence threw great suspicion on the plaintiff's case as to consideration. The plaintiff was recalled in rebuttal. His books were not tendered in re-examination. It was not in their Lordships' opinion enough to say that the books had been disclosed in the affidavit of documents: and the only opportunity which the opposite party had was by cross-examination, for which owing to the practice followed in the Lower Court, the defendant's counsel had no opportunity. There was one other matter with regard to which they felt it desirable that evidence should be taken, viz. the alleged borrowings by plaintiff from Vatsalabai. They had come to the conclusion that the moneys must have come from Vatsalabai. The plaintiff was not in a position to advance Rs. 11,000. It must not be supposed from what they had said about consideration that they had come to any final conclusion. Their Lordships, therefore required under order 27, R. 1 of the Civil Pro. Code that the plaintiff's books be produced and he might be examined by the defendant if so desired: and that Vatsalabai should also be examined if her presence was available. The Court had better issue a subpoena to Vatsalabai.

Attorneys for the appellant:—Mr. D. J. Mantri.

Attorneys for the respondent:—Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta and Somjee.

A LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL REFUSED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Davar.)

BATLIA VITHAL AND OTHERS .....Appellants. and Original No. 3 claimants.

v.

LADY MANKOREBAI AND OTHERS .....Respondents and No. 2 claimants.

This was the hearing of a petition presented by Lady Mankorebai and others (original claimants No. 2 in Reference No. 4 of 1906 from the Collector of Bombay) for leave to appeal to His Majesty in Council from the order of Their Lordships passed on 18th March 1915.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for Lady Mankorebai in support of the petition.

Mr. J. B. Kanga appeared for Batlia Vithal and others to show cause.

The facts which gave rise to the suit and appeal are very simple. The Government of Bombay acquired about 4088 square yards of land situated at Worlee and the compensation awarded for such acquisition by the Collector of Bombay was Rs. 7154. But as there was a dispute between Lady Mankorebai (the Farzandar) and other villagers of the Koliwada village, as to who should take the compensation money, the Collector of Bombay made a reference to the High Court. Mr. Justice Macleod, who heard the reference, ordered that the whole of the compensation money should be paid to the claimants No. 2 Lady Mankorebai and others and directed the villagers of Koliwada to pay their costs. Against this order the villagers appealed and Their Lordships in appeal ordered that the costs of both parties before the Collector, the lower court and this Court should be paid out of the monies paid into Court by the Collector and that the balance may be apportioned by paying two-thirds of the same to the villagers of Koliwada and one-third to the Farzandars. From this order the Farzandars wished to appeal to the Privy Council.

ORIGINAL CLAIMANTS' CONTENTION.

Mr. Kanga (in showing cause) submitted that the petition did not show that the matter was of great importance. His first submission was that no appeal lay to the Privy Council according to the Privy Council ruling reported in 14, Bombay Law Reporter page 833. This decision was followed by the Bombay High Court (Sir Stanley Bachelor and Mr. Justice Heaton) in 14, Bombay Law Reporter page 1163. Section 54 of the Land Acquisition Act gave only one right of appeal and this appeal lay to the High Court. Therefore no appeal lay to the Privy Council because no appeal was allowed by statute. This was followed by the Bombay High Court in 14, Bombay Law Reporter. Counsel submitted that no certificate should be granted because there was no appeal to the Privy Council. This was an appeal under Section 30 of the Land Acquisition Act and the High Court decree was an award under the Land Acquisition Act. His submission was that even the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure were not complied with. Even in the petition, they did not say that it was a case fit for appeal to the Privy Council. They did not ask for a certificate under Section 109 clause C. of the Civil Procedure Code, relating to appeals to Privy Council. In this case the award was Rs. 7,000 and odd and the award of the Court of Appeal also said that this award was not to affect future rights of the parties. Therefore, his submission was that there was no appeal and if there was one, the provisions of the Code were not complied with.

Mr. Jinnah (in support of the petition) submitted that Mr. Kanga ought not to read Sections 109 and 110 of the C. P. Code separately. Section 109 cl. (C) said that the High Court could only certify as herein provided i.e. according to Section 110. Therefore Section 110 must be read along with Section 109. One of the grounds was that the question involved the sum of Rs. 10,000 directly or indirectly. It indirectly affected their title to other property.

Davar J:—It cannot.

Mr. Jinnah:—Supposing to-morrow there is another dispute about compensation, the Court is sure to look to the first judgment. To-morrow the municipality claims another portion of land. I apply for full compensation. The Koliwada people will come and say that they are entitled to one-third; another Court would follow Your Lordship's judgment.

Continuing Mr. Jinnah said that the petition was based on the grounds that they had made out a case under Section 110. He quite admitted that the petition did not ask for 109 Cl. C.

The Chief Justice drew counsel's attention to a case reported in 15 Bombay Law Reporter p. 1021 where Section 109 Cl. C. was applied and also to O. 45 R. 3 of the Code.

THE QUESTION OF TITLE.

Mr. Jinnah submitted that in that case Their Lordships had to certify provided he satisfied His Lordship. The question here involved was one of title.

Chief Justice:—It does not in the least follow that that valuation should affect the rights of parties to other portions of land.

Mr. Jinnah:—In this case the Court went into the question of title because the other side said they were entitled to the whole compensation.

Davar J:—Where was the question of title? They only said they were entitled to compensation because they had "user."

Mr. Jinnah:—We grant compensation to a man when he establishes that he is an owner. He may have an easement and that is a question of title. Before he is entitled to any portion of compensation he must establish that he has a title.

Chief Justice:—We say that this this is not the case for a certificate.

Counsel's attention was drawn to Section 54 of the Land Acquisition Act, which is to the effect that appeals lay from the award or any part of the award.

CASE NOT FIT FOR APPEAL.

In the course of the judgment His Lordship the Chief Justice said that two questions had been argued in this case. The first one was that this was a case fit for appeal to the Privy Council. O. 45 R. 3 read in conjunction with 109 (C). Their Lordships were of opinion that they ought not to certify that this was otherwise a fit case for appeal to His Majesty in Council. The question involved was only with regard to a particular portion of the land and the decision in this case did not purport to decide anything with reference to other portions of the land. In the view Their Lordships took of the matter, they discharged the rule. This was also not a decree or order from which an appeal lay to Privy Council under the provisions of Section 109 of the Civil Pro. Code, Section 14 Bombay Law Reporter page 833 which has been followed by a decision of the Bombay High Court reported in 14 Bombay Law Reporter page 1103. Their Lordships therefore discharged the rule with costs and rejected the petition.

Attorneys for Lady Mankorebai:—Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Diwan.

Attorneys for Batlia Vithal:—Messrs. Smetham Byrne & Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 17TH OF DECEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.
In the Division Court No. 52.
Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

40-15-1364-14.—D J Mantri Jagonnath Dharmaji Nakhwa, v. V R Kelker, Jeh M & S, Part heard.

45.15-1039-14.—Payne & Co, Pranjiwandas Kalidas & ors, v. Shamkorebai, widow, Mehta D & Lalji.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

418-15.—Pandia & Co, (for a pauper), Aibahai, v. Airhabai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

594.15.—Jehangir M & S, Adam Javmu, v. Jusub Jooma & ors, Merwanji K & Co, Edg G W & Co, Tyabji D & Co.

907-14.—Patel & Eze, Bhagwanji Dayaram, v. Vinayeck Moraba, Khund L & M.

571-15.—Captain & V, Prier De Saone & Co, a firm, v. Motilal Chunilal alias Keshowram Gangadhar alias C H & Co, Malvi H M & R, For Postponement.

451-15.—N C Dalal, Bhama Malji, v. Rajoo Balaji, Bhai K & G.

410-14.—Matu J & M, Hirji Shivji, v. Fazalbhoy Jumabhoy Lalji & anr, Edg G W & Co.

775.14.—Kanga & S, Ambashankar Gowrishanker v. Pulee & Co, a firm, Shroff D & D.

1294-14.—Mans H M & Co, Dwarkadas Naranji, v. Vallabhdas Kallianji, & ors, Edg G W & Co, Hiralal & Co.

517-14.—Wadia & Co, R M S Prithamby Chetty a firm, Carrimbhoy Rahimtulla, Manch & N.

406-15.—Bhai K & G, Jadhowji Jethabhai, a firm, Kuri Kalakath Hydroos, & ors, Rustomji & G.

618.15.—Bhai K & G, Shaikh Abdul Latiff bin Shaikh Mahomed, v. Haji Ahmed bin Ali bin Hoosein Kayat, & anr, Payne & Co.

18-13.—Jam R & D, Khialdas Ramdas, a firm, v. Lala Dukhbhanjanlal.

187.15.—Jehangir G & B, Gulam Abbas Tyaballi, v. Hasonalli Tyabali, & anr, Payne & Co.

86-15.—Daph F & D, Naginbhoy Ghillabhoy, v. Chhotalal Lalubhoy & ors, N C Dalal, Edg G W & Co.

89.15.—Daph F & D, Naginbhoy Ghillabhoy v. Mansukhram Harilal & ors, N C Dalal, Edg G W & Co.

1083-14.—Captain & V, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Manalal Raghunath, & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

675.15.—Payne & Co, Jamnabai, widow, v. Odhavji Dhanjibhai & ors, Sai B & Co.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long Causes.

228.15.—Ardesir H D Co, Dadabhoy Cawasji Jassawalla, v. Sonabai Perozshaw Patell, & anr, Jehangir M & Somji, Part Heard, 20-12-15.

711-15.—Ardesir H D & Co, Abraham E J Abraham v. Prier De Saone & Co, a firm, Captain & Vaidya.

370-15.—M B Chothia Nagori Haji Ismail Haji Isak, v. Pirojsha Hormusji Wadia, Vachha & Co.

416-15.—Chitnis M & K, Tehereza Querpis, & anr, v. Diago Francis Querpis, & ors.

250-15.—Tyabji D & Co, Jotram Kedarnath, a firm, v. Shev Shamall Dwarkadas, Mulla & Mulla.

1458.14.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Anulakchand Bhurchand, a firm, v. Messrs Jetha Devji & Co, a firm, Payne & Co.

342-15.—Amin & Desai (for a pauper), Ebrahim Haji Juma Haji Tyeb, v. Hajubai, widow, & ors, Payne & Co.

1255-14.—Motichand & D, Ishwardas Rameshawar Modya, a firm, v. Joharmal Tansukhras, & ors, Pocha & Co.

621.14.—Payne & Co, The Official Assignee v. Valley Mahomed Tarmahomed, & anr, Matu J & M.

1254-14.—Nadirsha & D, Tulsidas Jethabhoy, Ambaji Gangaram, & anr, Shroff D & D.

134-15.—Unwalla P & P, Maniram Radhakisson, a firm, v. Tilokchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

199.15.—Shroff D & D, Devji Cullianji v. R D Sethna & anr, Captain & V.

685-15.—G B Pandya (for a pauper), Mogul Hasan Hoosein, v. Mogul Hassan Ramzan.

448-15.—Captain & V, Sulemen Meghji v. Ismail Jafferbhai, & ors, Mulla & Mulla.

672-15.—Payne & Co, Cooverji Dorabji Powalla, & anr, v. Jamshedji Cursetji Powalla & ors, Daphtary F & D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

966-14.—Little & Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Sir Vithaldas Damodhar Thakersey, Kt, & ors, Payne & Co, Daph F & Co, Wadia G & Co, Captain & V, Raghavaya N & C, Bhai K & Gir, Tyabji D & Co, Little & Co, Mar H M & R. For Settling of Issues.

610-14.—Crawford B & Co, The Vaccum Oil Company, v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson. For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

503-15.—N C Dalal, Manilal Premchand, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne & Co.
Long Causes.

443-14.—Smetham B & Co, Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar, v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr, Captain & Vaidya, Rustomji & Ginwalla.

1074-14.—Captain & Vaidya, Radhakisson Ramjiwan, a firm, v. Butebhawani, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

756.15.—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs Karimbhoy Ibrahim & Co, a firm, v. Hassanally Sullemanji, Payne & Co.

575.15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand, & anr, v. Jaygopaldas Ganshyamdas, Dastur & Co.

454-15—Captain and V, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Abaji Raghaw.

203-15—Motichand and D, Messrs Balchand Agarchand a firm v Fulchand Matrumal a firm and anr, Malvi H M and R, Captain and V.

1396-14—Payne and Co, The Standard Bank Ltd v Birdichand Jivraj and anr, Matubhai J and M.

49-15—Merwanji K and Co, Chaturbhuj Gordhandas v Vithaldas Mohunji and anr, Rustomji and G.

454-14—S A Tyabji Balcrishna Ramchandra Pandre and anr v Ramchandra Tukaram Pandre and ors. D J Mantri Judah and S.

1175-15—Payne and Co, Sir Mahomed Yusuf Haji Ismail Kt v J Sanders Slater, Tyabji Dayabhai and Co.

373-12—Bhai K and G, Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal v Purshotam Jivandas, Payne and Co.

1491-14—Unwalla P and P, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Prangovind Shivprasad and ors, Rha[illegible] and G.

368-15—Daph F and D, Karsandas Dharamsey v Purshotam Vishram Mowji, Ragh N and Co.

250-13—Khand L and M, Ramkrishna Raghunath Desai and anr v Purshotam Raghunath and ors, Dikshit and P.

83-15—Mirza M and M, Haji Ali Mahomed Jalal v Dhulla Kuppa and anr, Mehta D and L.

188-13—Dhanjishaw and B, Mathuradas Topan v Prahladji Sewakram and ors, Edg G W and Co, Moti and D, Daph F and D.

1513-14—Edg G W and Co, Ranchoddas Purshotam Morarji v Bai Manibai widow and ors, Bhimji and Co.

852-15-4—Little and Co, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail Sobhani v Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla, Mehta D and L.

939-15.—N C Dalal, Gidhaoj Ranji, v. Raghunath Babaji Jawke, Smetham B & Co, For Postponement.

959.15.—Amin and D, Haridas Kalidas, v. Raghunath Babaji Jawke, Smetham B & Co. For Postponement.

885-15—Ard H D and Co, Harischandra Soonderlal v Motilal Bechardas, Tyabji D and Co.

1357-14—J A Vallis, Ramprasad Laxmishanker Oza v Pascoal Salvador Nunis, Mulla and Mulla.

S C Ct 732-26191-14.—Jehangir M & Somji, Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden, & ors, v. Bai Samarabhai, widow, Khunderao L & M.

145-15.—Khanderao L & M Bai Samratbai, widow, v. Kaikhusru Behramji Mehta, & ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1267-14.—Kharas & Co, Mahomed Hoosein bin Abdul Govi Aswaree, & ors. v. Gulam Mohedin bin Abdul Razak Beig, & anr, Ardesir H D & Co.

821-13.—Ardesir H D & Co, Abdul Kadar Abdulla Haji Dawood & ors, v. Hor-

1070-15.—Nadersha & D, Dewoobai, v. Keshowrao Raghoji Late, Smetham B & Co.

359-15.—Little & Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Esmail & Co, a firm, v. Govindji Bhanji, Wadia G & Co.

698-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Multanchand Basdevdas, a firm, v. Rambillas Suganchand, a firm, Raghavayya N & Co.

BOGUS RECRUITER'S INGENIOUS SWINDLE.

CHARGE AGAINST A BURMAN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 15.

A novel and ingenious swindle was discovered by the police yesterday. One Burman named Ba Yin, who has been sent up for trial, went to another Burman, Thet Pyan, and showed a list of names of recruits for a Burmese Regiment, which he said was being sent to aid the King-Emperor and said that after the regiment was properly drilled it would be sent to the Front. He further said that his (Thet Pyan's) name was on the list and unless he paid Rs. 5 he would have to go. The accused having been paid the money left the following day. It was discovered that the accused had played the same game on another Burman and had succeeded in taking some money and had been promised more if he called next day (yesterday). The accused came and the police who were on the scene arrested him.

CHARGE OF CHEATING THE CHARTERED BANK.

MADRAS PLEADER SENTENCED TO 18 MONTHS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 16.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the case against Mr. R. Sundram Iyer, who was charged with cheating the Chartered Bank in London. His Worship sentenced the accused to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

There's nothing much to a headache—if you are familiar with Stearns' Headache Cure. Convenient to carry, taken in a jiffy, headache gone in another. C 2

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

MOTOR-SMASH AT HORNBY VELLARD.

HEIR-APPARENT OF TONK INJURED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Bedbrook charged Shivram Tukaram, driver of motor car No. 2533, with driving his master's car in a rash and negligent manner and thereby causing injuries to several persons.

The prosecution case was that about 1) p.m. on the 11th instant Jehangir Hormasji, taxi-cab driver No. 2821, was driving his car along Hornby Vellard towards Worli, when the accused's car came from the opposite direction and collided with the taxi with so great a force that the occupants of both the cars were thrown out and the cars considerably damaged. In the taxi were Nawabzada Abdul Hanzkhan, the heir-apparent to the Nawab of Tonk and his A. D. C. Captain Abdul Mohidkhan. The right wrist of the heir-apparent was sprained, while the Captain received a serious cut on the right arm and other minor injuries. In the accused's car were his master Mr. Minnitt, a lady and another gentleman, who also received several injuries. The accused, it was alleged by the prosecution, was under the influence of liquor, and was driving his car furiously on the wrong side of the road. The driver ran away after the occurrence of the accident, leaving the car and the occupants to their fate. He was, however, arrested on Wednesday afternoon.

Further hearing was adjourned.

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT FOR NON-PAYMENT OF RENT.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagon, Nagji Hirji, a Mahomedan, was charged with wrongfully restraining a Purdeshi named Madhusudnan Narayan.

The accused was defended by Mr. Gulamali Merchant.

It was allege by the prosecution that the complainant lived in a chawl at De Lisle Road. On the 13th instant he locked his room and went out and when he returned he noticed two locks on the door and he, therefore, asked the accused, who was standing near by, who had placed the locks there. The accused, who was a servant of the landlord, replied that it was done under instructions from the owner, who had asked him not to open the door until the rent was paid. The matter was then reported to the Police.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused observed that this sort of high-handedness of fastening locks on the doors for non-payment of rent was common enough in Bombay and must be stopped. He fined the accused Rs. 60, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FATHER AND SON SENTENCED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-Inspector R. N. Nayampalli charged Harry Francis, a Christian convert boy aged about 12 years, with committing theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 160 from the coat pocket of one James Dias.

The facts of the case are that the complainant lives at Ghogari Moholla and the accused had gone there to see his mother on the 29th November, when the notes were stolen from the complainant's pocket. The accused was suspected and arrested on the 15th instant, when he confessed to having committed the theft and that the money had been handed over to his father Francis Anthone. Rs. 113-5 were recovered from the accused's father.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to be bound over to be of good behaviour, in the sum of Rs. 100, for one year.

The father, Francis Anthone, was then charged before the Third Presidency Magistrate for receiving stolen propety and he was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DACOITY IN PABNA DISTRICT.

INMATES ASSAULTED AND VALUABLES TAKEN AWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 16.

A dacoity was committed last night in the house of Jaydhar Pramanik, a gentleman of some means in the village of Maheshpur in the district of Pabna. It is reported that the dacoits, numbering about 14 or 15, raided the house at about 11 p.m. and after beating some of the inmates got away with Rs. 2,000 in cash and ornaments. They inflicted a severe wound to Jaydhar Pramanik.

RIGHT OF TRIAL BY JURY.

PROTEST MEETING IN BELGAUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Dec. 16.

To protest against the recent action of the Government in withdrawing from the people of Belgaum the right of trial by jury a public meeting will be held in Belgaum on Sunday the 19th instant.

LORD BRYCE ON ITALY.

WAR ON THE ALPS—AND BEYOND THE ADRIATIC.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Nov. 15, after Dr. Freshfield, the president, had delivered an interesting address on the Alpine war area, Lord Bryce joined in the discussion.

Modern warfare, he said, presented enormous difficulties, especially in mountainous country. Where there were rocks, scrub, woods, and stones (as also in the Dardanelles), it was possible to hide machine-guns, so as to expose an attacking party to a murderous fire. In considering why Italy did not attack in certain places where one might have thought she would attack, it should be remembered that the defenders might have an enormous advantage.

It was interesting to note, as showing the bitterness existing between Italy and Austria, that in the years when the Triple Alliance was being formed both countries were building fortifications against each other.

He was surprised that there had never been a more serious effort to capture Cattaro (the extreme South Austrian port on the Lower Adriatic.)

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO SEDUCE TROOPS.

DEATH SENTENCE ON A REVOLUTIONARY EMISSARY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Dec. 16.

The Sessions Judge of Mandalay gave judgment to-day in the case against one Sohan Lall who attempted to spread sedition amongst the ranks of the Mountain Battery at Maymyo by distribution of disloyal literature. The charge against the accused was under section (1) rule 2 (1) (d) of Defence of India Rules, 1915, and (1) under sections 124 (a) and 131, I.P.C., of sedition and attempting to seduce soldiers from their allegiance.

The case for the prosecution was that in August, 1915, certain men belonging to the Davajat Mountain Battery at Maymyo were returning to their barracks from a shooting excursion, when the accused spoke to two of them referring to the people creating disturbance in India. The men said they heard nothing of that. Thereon the accused said they had guns and magazines and if they seized the Government they would become Colonels and Generals. The Jamadar seized the accused and with some assistance had him brought to Maymyo. Two loaded automatic pistols, a number of cartridges and several documents in Arabic were found on him.

Evidence was offered in support of the case for prosecution. Accused denied the charge, stating that the evidence was false and fabricated. He disclaimed all connection with any revolutionary parties and stated his visit to Burma was to start a dairy farm.

The Sessions Judge held the accused was a member of a revolutionary party, his object in coming to Burma being to incite murder, mutiny and sedition. Agreeing with the assessors the Judge found the accused guilty on all the three charges, holding that the offence was comitted with intent to assist the King's enemies. He sentenced the accused to death on the first charge and life sentence on each of the other two charges.

TALES FROM TRENCHES.

MR. BEN TILLETT'S STORY OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The Duke of Rutland presided on Nov. 14 at a meeting at his Majesty's Theatre at which Mr. Ben Tillett spoke on "A Message from the Trenches." In introducing the speaker, the Duke remarked that they had not always seen eye to eye. "But I will undertake to say," he added, "that ever since the war broke out Mr. Tillett and myself have had one common aim with every man and woman in this country to use every effort to win this war."

Mr. Tillett, describing his experiences in the trenches, told some humourous stories. "One young officer," he said, "was an absolute 'knut.' He said to me: "It's so jolly of you to come out here. We have had a beastly time, but the men here know a lot. I have been playing pitch and toss with them, and they rooked me every time!' Yet the officer had got grit in him, and every man in the trench loved him and would willingly have laid down his life for him."

"Two of our dockers," said Mr. Tillett, "were appointed to look after an officer. That officer used to plunge along the trenches regardless of puddles or other hindrances. One of the men said to the other: 'It's all very well for him (the officer); if he gets killed he's all right, but what becomes of us?' That young officer was the Prince of Wales."

"One commanding officer," said Mr. Tillett, "was so annoyed at his men being sniped off that he offered 2s. 6d. for every German killed. Two of our own snipers were elated at the offer. 'Come on, Bill,' said one to the other. 'Fancy, half-a-crown each and there are 7,000 of them in front!'"

ANCIENT TOMBS DISCOVERED.

INTERESTING EXCAVATIONS AT ALEXANDRIA.

A few weeks ago some Alexandria Municipality employees were engaged in sinking a well in the neighbourhood of the Sporting Club. While at work they suddenly came upon the roof of a tomb, and this discovery may lead to finds of considerable interest. All the land between the Sporting Club Halt the sea, and Sidi Gaber is known to be full of tombs of the Roman epoch, dating principally from the second and third centuries of our era. Here in ancient times were chiefly buried the soldiers and their families belonging to the Legion, where are now the British barracks, and it is highly probable that the tombs now found were those of soldiers.

As soon as the municipality was informed of the discovery Professor Breccia, the Conservator of the Museum, went to the spot, and has now begun a regular excavation of the site. The first tomb found has an entry in the form of a passage, and then came three rooms leading from one to the other. On each wall there are four loculi. On the sides there are inscriptions in Greek, with the names of the dead and very rude representations of Isis. The lower part of the tomb is full of water, which has percolated from the sea. Up to now some small terra-cotta altars have been found, together with some pottery of the Roman epoch, dating from the second century A.D., and also a lead sarcophagus.

There is a whole series of tombs here communicating with one another, and the excavations are being actively pursued. They lie at a depth of from twelve to fifteen feet underground. The remains of eight bodies have been found so far, of which one had been cremated, and a little urn containing the ashes has been brought to light.

At Munster-Gladbach, near Aix-la-Chapelle, women policemen have been appointed to watch the markets and detect infringements of maximum prices.

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FEEDING THE ARMY.

WORK OF THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

In the November number of "Munsey's Magazine" there is an article on "How an Army is Fed," which contains, with some interesting information about the commissariat of other armies, an appreciation of the work of our Army Service Corps, which we quote at length. After stating that the British Army has only once had occasion to fall back on its emergency ration, and claiming that Thomas Atkins has found nothing whatever to grumble at except an excess of plum and apple jam, the writer goes on.

"In the first place, huge quantities of supplies had to be mobilised in England. Then they had to be concentrated at the seaport selected for the home base of the overseas force. This means, of course, a continuing rush and bustle that goes on night and day. For the seaport base must not be congested, and the supplies must reach it systematically and regularly.

"That is only the beginning. Bases must then be established at Channel ports on the coast of France. These were selected with a view to their nearness to the prospective fighting front on the Belgian frontier.

"Radiating from these points field bases were hastily organised at various railheads—railroad stations that must be chosen not because of their trackage facilities, but for their strategic position. Imagine the problem of keeping supply trains moving in and out of some little depot in northern France that possibly has not more than a single side-track!

"And when the supplies reach these points the work is only a little more than begun. Here the food is transferred to motor lorries, which push on in swift-moving trains to the rear of the fighting armies.

"Again a change of transportation is necessary. The supplies brought up by lorry trains have to be broken up and hustled into horsedrawn wagons, which dash off across the country, down by-ways and lanes, to reach the units to which the supplies are consigned.

"You can see the excellent chances for confusion here, even when an army is fighting on a more or less fixed line. But the Army Service Corps had barely completed its system when the army it was supplying began to retreat by forced marches half-way across France!

"NEVER ONCE FAILED."

"It is almost incredible, but in all those delirious days of August the devoted and clearheaded officers and men of the food department never once failed in their duty. Their task became superhuman. They were forced to abandon Boulogne, and then Havre, as an oversea base. Millions of pounds of meats and biscuits, tea and medical supplies—everything that makes for the well-being of an army—had been poured into these ports by the ship-load. Immediately it was necessary to load mountains of boxes and bales and crates upon trains and motor lorries and move them farther west. At the same time the retreating army had to be kept supplied with three meals a day as it was forced ever and ever more swiftly backward in a wide arc that drew it farther and farther away from the Channel.

"The adventures of the British supply trains would fill a book. They were under fire fully half the time. They groped around in the black night to find their regiments and brigades, and frequently dawn found them between the fighting armies. They had to be careful not to interfere with strictly military movements, but they must not fail when they were needed. They fought hostile cavalry with pistols and monkey-wrenches, and charged outputs like the charioteers of old. They were rarely in the way, and always on hand when they were needed.

"Railheads, interior depots, lines of communication, big and little—these had to be changed almost daily, sometimes hourly, but the Army Service Corps never faltered and never failed.

"This brief extract from a letter written by an officer about the middle of that September gives an idea of what the nightly life of the Army Service Corps was like :—

"'The enemy in his retirement blew up the bridge over the river, and our engineers have built a pontoon one to replace it. This bridge, though, is under the enemy's guns, who shell it with great accuracy.

"'Last night, on starting out, a pitch-dark night and raining hard, we could see the frequent flashes of the enemy's artillery, and hear and see the bursting shells. The whole of the road is lined with dead horses and the smell is too dreadful for words.

"'When the shelling stopped we moved on, and finaly reached the river. It was impossible to get loaded wagons across a very shaky pontoon bridge in pitch darkness with very steep banks down to it and no side rails on it. The supplies had therefore to be dumped on this side.

"'This was a matter of great difficulty in the dark and wet, a very narrow road, choked in places by dead horses, ambulances and pontoons also there waiting to go forward, and a perpetual stream of wounded men being carried or helped past, going in the opposite direction. So black was it that I could not see my hand before my face and one would walk right into a horse without seeing it. The only thing which showed up was the white bandages of the wounded.

"'To add to the difficulties, one's nerves were on the *qui vive*, waiting every second for the enemy to resume shelling. One shell among the congested crowd would have had dreadful results. Just before we arrived shells had dropped there. We had not left the place more than a half-hour when we saw the flashes of the guns behind us.'

"When the smoke of the great conflict has cleared away, some man who knows all about it will write a book on the work of the A.S.C. That book will be worth reading. It will be a handbook of efficiency of the highest kind—combining energy, courage, ingenuity and imagination."

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic and cures bowel torpidity. D-17

LETTERS FOUND ON GERMANS.

PESSIMISM OF WRITERS.

There is no better source available for ascertaining the real conditions and sentiments prevailing amongst the enemy than the letters the soldiers write and receive. The following were found on prisoners and dead recently :—

"Cologne, Sept.—I went to-day to the gallery of metals, the building to which have been voluntarily brought the objects subject to requisition. It was sickening to see the beautiful collection there. It is impossible to say how many fine art specimens will disappear. There were the rarest antiques to be seen, such as two ancient Sabbath lamps, the like of which are only found in the oldest Jewish families, and the choicest treasures of art in copper and brass—all sorts of things that never ought to be seized! Believe me! Poverty forces many to get rid of what they can merely for the sake of the money. Those odious newspapers keep talking of the unselfishness of the people; but all that is lies! Most of the things are brought by reason of want; many have need of money, and if they do not bring the things they are taken by force. All that they had was taken from the Poles, who were driven out of their homes and farms; now it is from us that a few kitchen utensils are taken. As to the self-sacrifice of the people there is not the ghost of such a thing! It is either money paid down, or else simply brute force. You have no choice; and no right to keep the things you have bought with your own money. It reminds one of Bismarck's great phrase: 'There is no qustion here of right; we have the strength, and we use it.' I am glad, at any rate, that our tea brewer is not one of the things that can be seized. They may perhaps be able to get our few things, but not from patriotism. Oh, no!—they will have them by force! But I have put myself into a rage enough already. Your wife is very anti-patriotic, is she not? But, look you a good patriot is nothing but a fool."

COMPLAINT ABOUT FOOD.

A letter from Berlin in August contains the following :—"According to what you write to me, you are in the Argonne, and you say that it is worse than the Bois Le Pretre, and much harder than in Russia. There when we attacked, our artillery bombarded effectively, whilst the Russian only replied with a shot now and again. My dear brother, I thought that, as a wounded man, I should have something better to eat than the cattle food that we get! It is worse than at the front. There we could at least eat as much as we liked, which we cannot here, besides being shut up as if in a prison! I asked for leave to go out and see Berlin a little. But the wounded are made to take exercise during the day, even if their bones are in a jelly through the hits they have had! Let us hope the war will soon be over!"

A third letter says :—"Do not despair because you have had to wait so long for a letter or postcard. It cannot be helped, for there is no longer any mail, and we can neither send nor receive letters, because all day and all night a hail of shell falls on us, and whatever is sent to the front is bombarded at night. The field kitchen cannot reach us! The French use every means to continue their advance, and here there is not a square yard that has not been shelled Dear heart! One soon loses all pleasure in life when in the midst of all this inferno! I must finish my letter, my Treasure! for my head aches from the ceaseless detonations. Ah, if only the end were near. This is the cry that we hear from one and all. Peace! Peace! When will it come? The good God alone knows. May He deign to have pity on us!"

TERRIBLE FRENCH SHELLS.

A letter dated September 21 tells of the effect of French artillery fire. The writer says :—"Our trench is smashed every day by the French artillery, and there is no shelter, no nothing! We stick out in the underground tunnels (Stollen), about six or eight yards down. The deeper we can burrow, the safer we begin to feel. Just think of it! The French are now firing on us with the 280mm. shells, and the following example will show you the fearful power of such a missile. A five-yard deep shelter, with earth roofing nearly three yards thick, and two layers of logs supporting it was broken like a match."

It will be noticed that these letters are dated two and three months back, and seem to be the last received. If such was the state of affairs in August and September, it is scarcely likely to have improved since, much less the moral and spirits of the men.

Besides the requisition of household utensils, the "Tribune de Gentve" says that many large factories in Alsace, probably unable to find labour, have simply sold all their machinery as old iron. And, what is more, the scrapping of it seems to have been a profitable operation! The Heilmann factories of Mulhouse, for instance, have sold their plant at a profit of over £150,000 above the cost price.

ANOTHER "SNEHALATA" TRAGEDY.

A repetition of the "Snehalata tragedy" took place at Sibpur in the district of Howrah on Friday night. The girl who committed suicide being a namesake of Snehalata and was of about fifteen years of age. It is stated that she belonged to a respectable "Baidya" family and could not be married for want of funds. To relieve her parents of their anxieties of marrying her, she shut herself in a room and saturating her clothes with kerosine oil, ignited them. The other inmates of the house saw smoke issuing from the room and forced open the door to find that she was horribly scorched all over the body. The girl told her pitiful tale and died soon after.

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NON-CONTRABAND FOR GERMANY.

U. S. AND THE BRITISH BLOCKADE.

It is announced that henceforth the United States will deem as immune all non-contraband shipments consigned to Germany, either direct or through neutral ports.

According to the ordinary rules of international intercourse such a policy might well produce a very grave situation, writes the Washington correspondent of "The Times." It can, however, be said at once that on this occasion there is scant fear that it will do so. Neither the Government nor the American public wishes a crisis—the Government, because it would not know how to deal with it, if for no other reason; the public, because its instincts are overwhelmingly against doing anything that would hamper the Allies. The situation should, in fact, be scrutinized in terms of municipal law and domestic politics rather than in those of diplomacy and foreign relations.

One sees that from the Press comments. Virtually all the newspapers everywhere applaud the Note. But they do so in an academic way. They regard it as a fine piece of legal argument rather than as an effective diplomatic weapon. Nobody expects that Great Britain will yield. Nobody outside German and Anglophobe quarters fears serious trouble. And even Mr. Hearst and young Ridder and their gang of scribes forswear discussion of a war or even of a rupture of relations. Their game is to use the controversy that the Note is expected to produce as a lever to secure an embargo upon the export of munitions of war. Impartial observers condemn to failure even this effort at retaliation by statue. They point out with absolute justice that, even if the pro-Germans could get their embargo through Congress, the President would remember his various official declarations in favour of the free export of contraband and would quash it.

Nor is there any real chance of an embargo measure getting through Congress. It will be introduced next month, and it will be vociferously and offensively supported, but in the end it will lack votes in the Senate and probably in the House as well.

On the whole the Note is regarded rather as the argument of a lawyer manoeuvring for place in a law Court than as the representations of an injured Foreign Minister. It is expected that after a suitable period Sir Edward Grey will answer it in kind, and after long negotiations a move will be made to submit the whole business to The Hague, or, at first, presumably to the Joint Commission of Inquiry, provided for by the Anglo-American Treaty of 1914, a Commission the members of which—Lord Bryce, it is believed, will probably be one—ought to have been announced six months ago.

NEED FOR PRUDENCE.

That the argument will be punctuated by fresh incidents is inevitable. Some of the incidents may be serious. But there is no reason why, in the present state of American public opinion, they should be disastrous, especially if the British public and Government behave with discretion. For the Americans are a proud race, and resentment of any arbitrary tactlessness on our part might just possibly outweigh for an inconvenient instant popular sympathy with the Allies' cause and the less widespread but nevertheless notable feeling that, while it is all very well for the President to support legally the grievances of American traders, he could not in the interests of the wider cause of civilization handicap the Allies in their life and death struggle against the enemies of civilization.

There is also the question of a future loan to be considered. Doubtless the Germans will use the controversy to try to discredit such a project. Here again, we must be careful not to play their game, and the best way to do that is to feed our imaginations not upon the words of the President, who is bound to defend his conception of the legal rights of the United States, and as a leader of a great party in a heterogeneous country to heed to some extent the clamour of the injured racial and material interests, but upon the many unselfish indications which the American nation has given us of its fundamental point of view.

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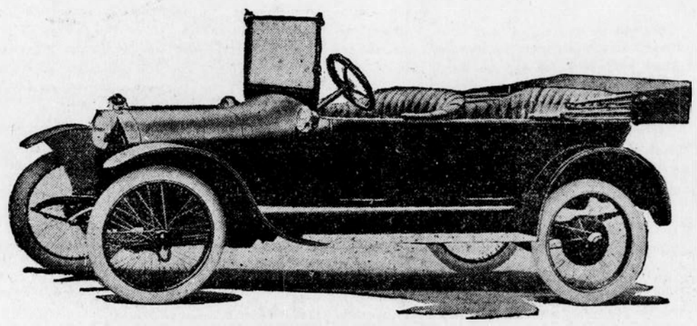

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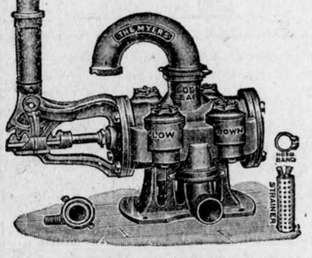

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